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A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

Head Office: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "Chemicus London." Telephone 852 Bank.

Branches: ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, AUST.

Subscription Rates.

Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemist and Druggist's Diary* next published. Subscriptions may begin any month. Single copy, 4d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s.; *Diary*, 3s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

Prix de l'abonnement annuel: le journal une fois par semaine, et l'agenda une fois par an, 12/60 francs, franco.

Jährlicher Abonnementspreis: die Zeitung einmal wöchentlich, und der Notizkalender einmal im Jahre, 10 Mark, postfrei.

Precio de suscripción anual: el periodico una vez por semana, y el agenda una vez por año, 12-60 pesetas, franco.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has the largest weekly circulation of any journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by eighteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all countries having business relations with this country is intrinsically and numerically unique.

Terms for advertising in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST can be obtained on application to the Publisher at the above address.

CONTENTS: Vol. LXXII., No. 2 (Series No. 1459).

American Notes	42	Legal Reports	42
Association President ..	60	Limited Partnerships Act	55
Australasian News	43	London Drug Statistics ..	66
Bankruptcies and Fail-		Marriages	45
ures	44	Milan Exhibition	37
Births	45	New Companies and Com-	
Business Changes	36	pany News	44
Business Hints	62	Observations and Reflec-	
Calendars and Diaries ..	47	tions	49
Cineol Determination ..	55	Personalities	46
College Notes	Col. Supp.	Pharmaceutical Society of	
Colonial and Foreign		Great Britain:	
News	42	Council Meeting	56
Coming Events	Col. Supp.	Minor Examination ..	58
Corner for Students	36	Pharmaceutical Society of	
Correspondence	67	Ireland:	
Deaths	45	Council Meeting	59
Editorial Comments:		Preliminary Examination	
Pharmacy Legislation...	50	.....	59
A Trading Record	51	Poisonings	63
A Crude Drug Review ..	52	P.A.T.A. Council	37
Notes	53	Scotch News	39
English News	36	Society of Chemical In-	
Festivities	59	dustry	62
French News	40	South African News	41
Gazette	44	Trade-marks Applied For	
Imitating Beecham's		Trade Notes	46
Col. Supp.		Trade Report	63
Information Wanted	63	Welsh News	40
Irish News	39	Wills, Recent	63
Japanese Jottings	40	Winter Session	60

Do you want a Share of 17 Millions?

The question is addressed to manufacturers and wholesalers of chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours. Last year these goods to the value of 17,059,009*l.* were exported from Great Britain and Ireland. We make bold to say that a very large percentage of these exports were bought by readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The handlers of such goods in the extra-European parts of the British Empire buy through the C. & D. Buyers of medicines from the United Kingdom are practically all readers of the C. & D. This is a growing trade. Here are the official figures for the exports of medicines (drugs and medicinal preparations) alone:

1905	...	...	...	£1,464,598
1906	...	...	...	£1,549,471
1907	...	...	...	£1,735,214

See how they grow! The C. & D. does that mostly. It goes to all cities and towns, nooks and crannies of the Empire, and its advertisements show buyers where to buy. All this is *à propos* the Winter Issue of the C. & D., to be published on the last Saturday of this month. It will be a particularly good number for advertising in. For further particulars of the Winter Issue apply to the Publisher at the above address.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

GUY'S HOSPITAL has had another anæsthetic fatality (p. 38).

FIVE CHEMIST COMPANIES have already been registered at Somerset House this year (p. 44).

THERE are several interesting items of information in the Coloured Supplement this week.

A CRITICISM of the Colonial Industries inquiry is communicated by a South African correspondent (p. 41).

LONDON holds its own well as a drug-market. This is the deduction from a view of the drug statistics for 1907 (p. 52).

THE RESORCIN METHOD for estimating cineol gives too high results, Mr. C. T. Bennett finds. His notes are on p. 55.

WE epitomise the official report of the Committee on the N.Z. Quackery Prevention Bill, which reached us by the last mail (p. 43).

THE CAPE PHARMACY BOARD has warned all chemists in the Colony that Easton's syrup and Easton's tablets are scheduled poisons (p. 41).

MR. J. H. DINWOODIE, F.C.S., Mr. C. Keir, and Mr. R. Butters have been re-elected members of the Transvaal Pharmacy Board (p. 41).

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS ACT is criticised by a solicitor, who is of opinion that the risk of giving credit to firms is increased by registration under the Act (p. 55).

MR. JOHN SMITH's remarks about the supposed influence of store-trading on pharmacy gives "Xrayser" a text upon which he indites an excellent homily (see p. 49).

"XRAYSER" considers that private companies will bring into more striking prominence the anomalous position of companies in regard to pharmacy and the Pharmacy Act (p. 49).

THE adulteration of food and drugs was the subject of a paper by Mr. John Evans, read before the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society on Wednesday evening, which is reported on p. 61.

THE results of the Minor examination in Edinburgh are given on p. 58. The London examination goes on until Saturday, January 11. The Irish Pharmaceutical Preliminary examination results are on p. 59.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL informs us that orders written on memorandum-forms may henceforth go by the half-penny circular post if the words "Order for Goods" are printed or hand-stamped on the head (p. 53).

MR. JAMES REID considers that the game of pharmacy legislation is by no means lost, and asks chemists to rouse themselves and oppose the Government Bill if they get no encouragement to proceed with their own (p. 67).

A PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION took place at this week's meeting of Dewsbury chemists upon the proposal to transfer prosecutions under the Pharmacy Acts to local authorities (p. 58). We discuss the suggestion, and point out important considerations which should not be overlooked (p. 53).

THE replies to correspondents are exceptionally interesting and numerous this week (see p. 68). We again remind subscribers that no queries received after Wednesday can be answered in the current week's issue. Replies to certain queries are necessarily delayed, as they involve special investigation or experiment.

In reviewing the export and import trade of the United Kingdom during 1907 (which was valued at nearly a hundred millions per month), we specially call attention to the increase in exports of medicinal preparations, which have doubled in twenty years. This is attributable in part to the drawback on tinctures (p. 51).

THE PHARMACY BILL for the approaching session has not yet been produced by the Pharmaceutical Council. In an editorial article we explain the provisions which the Council have proposed for dealing with branch shops. We show that these are much more complicated than the Council's first proposals, and besides being likely to court opposition to the Bill they will, if passed, seriously interfere with the liberty of chemists (p. 50).

THE market fluctuations are few this week, the most important being an advance of about 8s. in turpentine. Carnauba wax and Liverpool copper sulphate are dearer. Ammonia sulphate and Russian petroleum are firmer. Lithia carbonate and cream of tartar are easier, cocoa-butter and antimony being lower. Several China articles, such as crude camphor, cassia, and aniseed oils, are cabled higher, owing to the rise in silver (p. 63).

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

THIS section first appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of May 15, 1863, when it was "decided to offer every month a standard Scientific Book, or something equally appropriate, as a Prize to be competed for by assiduous students." The "Corner" was conducted in the first instance by Mr. J. Cargill Brough, F.C.S., then for over thirty years by Mr. Richard Moss, F.I.C., F.C.S., of Dublin, one of the first prizemen, and latterly by Dr. Leonard Dobbin, of Edinburgh, who also as a student was a first prizeman.

For many years two book prizes (value 10s. 6d. and 5s.) have been awarded every month, besides three prizes (value two guineas, one guinea, and half a guinea), with parchment certificates to those who have secured most marks in the six competitions comprising the Winter Tournament. All students of chemistry and pharmacy are eligible to compete, and may enter for the monthly prizes at any time.

The exercises are usually in the qualitative analysis of a mixture of two or three salts, samples of which are sent to students who apply for them on a date generally published in the third issue of the month. The reports by Dr. Dobbin are published in the last issue of the month.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

THE Patent-Medicine Stores have been opened at 351 High Road, Ilford.

MR. E. BROOKE, chemist, of Crawley, Sussex, has entirely refitted his pharmacy and brought it up to date.

MR. J. H. BLUNT, chemist and druggist, has opened a drug-store at 45 Abington Square, Northampton.

MR. HEDLEY H. KEENE, pharmaceutical chemist, has taken over the Thanet Pharmacy, 110 High Street, Margate, from Mr. A. H. Brooks.

MR. ANDREW BREESE, chemist and druggist, has purchased the pharmacy of Messrs. Morgan & Sons, The Cross, Newtown, North Wales.

MR. C. BREESE, chemist and druggist, has closed one of his two pharmacies at Mitcham Lane, Streatham, and will shortly open one in the same street, but double the size of the one he has closed.

MR. J. G. WALLERIDGE, chemist and druggist, St. Helens, has purchased the business in Kensington, Liverpool, previously carried on by Mr. Arthur Begg, who has opened a new pharmacy in the Moseley Hill district.

MR. J. H. COLLINS, chemist, of 369 Brockley Road, S.E., has reopened the chemist's business carried on for some years by Messrs. Taylors, Ltd., at 3 Imperial Buildings, London Road, Forest Hill, S.E. The pharmacy has been entirely refitted.

MR. GEORGE S. BUTCHER, chemist and druggist, has retired from the business of Butcher & Simmons, 329 Chapel Street, Salford. Mr. Butcher had been in business in Chapel Street for over thirty years. Three years ago he was joined in partnership by Mr. E. H. Simmons, who had been chief dispenser at Manchester Children's Hospital for several years. This partnership has now been dissolved, and the business will be continued by Mr. Simmons.

EARLY OPTICIANS.—Mr. W. J. Sharp, 49 Edward Street, Brighton, sends us a copy of Salmon's translation of Bates' "Pharmacopoeia Bateana," dated 1693, in which occurs an advertisement by a London optician. The optician's name is John Yarwell, and he appears to have been the predecessor of John Marshall, whose advertisement (dated 1707) we gave in the C. & D., June 2, 1906, p. 853.

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

A fire occurred at Fleet on January 8, which destroyed a grocer's shop and chemist's premises, and damaged an adjoining dairy.

William Down, the young Devonshire farm labourer who is accused of attempting to poison his master with footrot-lotion, was committed for trial on January 4.

A Hoddesdon labourer, named Dunn, has been committed for trial at the next Hertfordshire Assizes on a charge of poisoning his infant child with hydrochloric acid.

Mr. W. R. A. Gilman, chemist and druggist, of High Street, Rishton, offered goods for competition among 520 veterans who were entertained at the Conservative Assembly Rooms, at Rishton, on January 4.

Very satisfactory reports as to the improvement in the glass-bottle trade in Lancashire during the past year have been received in Manchester. The wages of the men have been raised to a higher level than ever before known.

Under the new Act governing the employment of children, Mr. George Nelmes, chemist and druggist, Netherfield Road South, Liverpool, was on January 8 fined 40s. and the costs for employing a boy on his business premises between 9 p.m. and 11 p.m.

Ernest Walter Fletcher, a Mexborough labourer, who traded as Fletcher & Co., and occasionally sold infants' teething-powders, was sentenced to two months' hard labour at the West Riding Sessions on January 3 for obtaining money by false pretences.

A well-dressed woman applied to the Willesden Magistrate on January 3 for some legal means of restraining her mother from "taking enormous quantities of drugs and slowly killing herself." The Magistrate said he could do nothing to help the applicant.

A teaspoonful of annatto to a churn of milk is added by some dairymen to give it a rich colour. The fact came out in a metropolitan court last week, when a dairymen was convicted of selling such milk adulterated with 11 per cent. of water. The Magistrate said that dairymen should educate the public into the belief that milk is white.

The High Commissioner in London for New Zealand directs special attention to the fact that persons suffering from consumption and unable to provide for their maintenance inside a sanatorium cannot be allowed to land in New Zealand. It is specially important that consumptive patients of the indigent class should be warned not to go to New Zealand.

At the meeting of the Strand Board of Guardians on January 7 a letter was read from Mr. John Hickman, dispenser at the Sheffield Street Workhouse, asking for an increase of salary. His present salary is 140l., and Mr. Hickman has been eight years in the service of the Guardians. The application was referred to the Dispensary Committee.

Reuben Davis, well dressed, walked into the shop of Mr. E. Yewdall, pharmaceutical chemist, in Wade Lane, Leeds, on October 30, 1907, and asked for change for a sovereign. Mr. Yewdall placed the change on the cashmat; prisoner grabbed it and rushed out of the shop. He was subsequently identified among a number of other suspects, and at the Leeds Quarter Sessions on January 3 Davis, who is an old offender, was sent to penal servitude for three years.

"Stage make-up" and its effect on the complexion has provided a topic for the morning papers during the quiet holiday season. Professor Armand Gautier, the well-known French chemist, declared that grease paints are quite harmless to the complexion, and the London "Daily Telegraph" devoted a column and a quarter to interviews with pantomime actors and actresses corroborating that statement. The majority are agreed that the cacao-butter, vaseline,

and cold-cream used in putting on or taking off stage complexions are not only harmless, but actually helpful to the real complexion.

The new association which is to wage a war of extermination against rats is to be styled the Society for the Destruction of Vermin. The movement is warmly supported by Lord Avebury, Sir Lauder Brunton, Sir H. Johnston, Dr. Osler, and Surgeon-General Bradshaw; and Sir James Crichton-Browne will take the chair and deliver an address on the subject at the adjourned inaugural meeting which is to be held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, on Friday, January 10, at 4.30 p.m. The meeting is open to the public.

The Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

The election of members of the Manufacturers', Wholesalers', and Retailers' Sections of the Council has just taken place. The following are the names of the members of the new Council for 1908, other than the retailers, whose names were given in our issue of January 4, p. 2:

Manufacturers.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, E.
Beetham & Son, chemists, Cheltenham.
Gosnell, John, & Co., Ltd., 213 Blackfriars Road, S.E.
Kutnow, S., & Co., 41 Farringdon Road, E.C.
Lambert, W., & Co., 258 Euston Road, N.W.
Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thorncliffe, Sheffield.
Powell, Thos., Ltd., 1 Albion Place, Blackfriars Bridge, S.E.
Scott & Bowne, Ltd., 10 Stonecutter Street, E.C.
Sanitas Co., Ltd., Locksley Street, Limehouse, E.
Umney, John (Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.), 48 Southwark Street, S.E.

Wholesalers.

Barelay & Sons, Ltd., 95 Farringdon Street, E.C.
Burroughs, G. H. (J. Thompson, Ltd.), 58 Hanover Street, Liverpool.
Edwards, W., & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., Fore Street, Exeter.
Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., Leeds.
May, Roberts & Co., 9 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.
McCaig, J. (Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.), Liverpool.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd., 27 Charterhouse Square, E.C.
Sutton, W., & Co., 76 Chiswell Street, E.C.
Woolley, James, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

Drug-stores Association.

The first annual meeting of the Nottingham and District Branch was held at the Albert Hotel, Derby Road, Nottingham, on January 2, Mr. Pinder (President) in the chair. The Secretary and the Treasurer reported on the work of their departments, a good balance remaining in hand. A vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring officers, and the following were re-elected: Mr. J. P. Pinder, President; Messrs. Barton, Hunt, and Harris, Vice-Presidents; Mr. Hooley, Treasurer; and Mr. Manfull, Hon. Secretary, with a working committee consisting of Messrs. Hutchinson, Cousens, Clarke, and Smith. It was decided to hold meetings on the first Tuesday in the month instead of Thursday. A proposal by Mr. Hooley to hold a special meeting regarding the buying section was referred to the February meeting, when certain wholesale firms may be represented.

Milan Exhibition Awards.

At the Mansion House, London, on January 8, a large gathering took place to witness the distribution of awards to the successful exhibitors in the British Section at the Milan International Exhibition of 1906. The Lord Mayor presided, and Sir Albert Rollit (who was President of the British Commission) spoke of the ties of commerce and sentiment which have bound Italy and Great Britain for years, of the debt which the world (and particularly Great Britain) owes to Italy for providing the instruments of commerce—bills of exchange, promissory notes, etc.—and of the success of British exhibitors at the Milan Exhibition. He quoted statistics to prove that the commerce between Italy and this country had increased since the Exhibition, showing the commercial value of such displays. In the absence of the Italian Ambassador (the Marchese di San Giuliano), the Count de Bosdari made an effective and congratulatory speech (in excellent English), and then Mr. Arthur Serena, the Hon. Executive Commissioner, read his report. In the course of this report it was stated that

although the British exhibitors formed only 2.63 of the total, they carried off 3.34 per cent. of the awards, principally in the higher degrees. In all, Great Britain obtained nine hors concours, ninety-nine grands prix, fifty diplomes d'honneur, ninety-six gold medals, fifty-three silver medals, nineteen bronze medals, and 8 honourable mentions, besides ninety-five complimentary diplomas offered to Government Departments, public institutions, etc., and 105 awards of various degrees to "collaborateurs." The British Government placed 10,000*l.* at the disposal of the Commission. The total revenue was about 13,800*l.*, and the expenditure about 9,000*l.* An allowance in the shape of 25 per cent. on the amounts severally paid by the exhibitors for space was returned to them, and the surplus of 4,700*l.* has been returned to the Treasury. The Count de Bosdari then distributed Diplomas di Benemerenzia to, among others, Sir Samuel Boulton, Bart., Sir Boverton Redwood, Mr. W. F. Reid, and Dr. Otto Hehner. The commercial awards included a grand prix to Brand & Co., Ltd.; Burroughs Wellcome & Co. secured three grands prix, two diplomas of honour, and a gold medal; the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Co., Ltd, two grands prix; Cresswell Bros. & Schmitz, Ltd., a gold medal; F. Darton & Co., a grand prix, a diploma of honour, and honourable mention; Kemball, Bishop & Co., a silver medal; Mellin's Food, Ltd., a grand prix; the United Alkali Co., Ltd., a grand prix; the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, a grand prix; and the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, a grand prix.

Waterproof Sheeting.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board on January 4, the Contracts Committee reported that in consequence of numerous complaints regarding the unsatisfactory wearing qualities of the waterproof sheeting supplied under contract, small quantities had been obtained from leading manufacturers for trial. It appeared desirable to continue the experiments, as, although a certain amount of information had been obtained, the committee could not yet recommend the Board to enter into a long contract. It was decided to obtain the sanction of the Local Government Board to purchase waterproof sheeting for experimental purposes for three months without advertising for tenders.

Contracts.

Canterbury.—Messrs. E. Bing & Son, St. George's Street, to be chemists to the Corporation for six months.

Longton.—Wain Bros., Ltd., 205a Anchor Road, to supply disinfectants to the Town Council for a year.

Maidstone.—Messrs. T. G. Stonham & Son, Bank Street, for drugs to the Guardians (6*l.* 9*s.* 0½*d.*).

Hunslet (Leeds).—Messrs. W. A. Wharram, Ltd., North Street, Leeds, for drugs to the Guardians.

East Preston (Sussex).—Mr. J. H. Longman, pharmaceutical chemist, Littlehampton, for medicines for the Union.

Grantham.—Mr. William Whysall, pharmaceutical chemist, to supply drugs to the Town Council for six months.

Gloucester.—Mr. H. A. Sumner, chemist and druggist, 52 Westgate Street, for a year's supply of drugs, disinfectants, and dressings to the Isolation Hospitals.

Great Northern Central Hospital (London).—Mr. A. Berliner, 13 Worship Street, E.C., for domette bandages, gamgee tissue, and tow; Messrs. Smith & Nephew, 10 and 11 North Church Side, Hull, for white and grey bandages, compressed moss, absorbent, cyanide, plain gauze, and white wool; Messrs. Robinson & Sons, Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield, for cellulose wadding and grey wool; Mr. W. G. Taylor, New Chardford Mills, Salfley, Birmingham, for iodoform gauze, lint, and boric lint; Hospital and General Contracts Co., 33 Mortimer Street, W., for batiste.

At a meeting of the Wantage Board of Guardians, on January 1, Dr. Birt, medical officer, asked the Board to purchase certain drugs for the workhouse through chemists. He stated that during the past two months ointment for scabies had cost him 2*l.* 5*s.*, and morphine in another case had cost him 2*l.* 5*s.* The Clerk said that the agreement stipulated that the medical officer was to provide drugs,

but Lady Wantage pointed out that it was a heavy charge upon the doctor. The Board decided to ascertain what practice prevailed among other Boards in the district.

At a meeting of the Chepstow Board of Guardians on January 4, a letter was read from Miss Mary C. Williams, stating that she had disposed of the chemist's business carried on by her late brother (Mr. H. A. Williams) at Chepstow to Mr. Godfrey Wood, of Pontypool, and she asked the Guardians to allow Mr. Wood to share in the orders given out by the Guardians. She and her late brother had been ratepayers for a number of years and had helped in the charities of the town. A letter was also received from Mr. Wood, enclosing his trade circular, as to the purchase of the business, and asking to be allowed to tender. It was unanimously resolved to allow Mr. Clarke, who holds the contract at the present time, and Mr. Wood to supply the medicines every alternate half-year.

At a meeting of the Strand Guardians on January 7, a letter was received from Messrs. W. Hooper & Co., 24 Russell Street, Covent Garden, stating that owing to the expiration of their lease they are about to leave London. They therefore would be unable to continue to supply for outdoor poor and for the inmates of the Sheffield Street establishment during the time the dispensary is closed. The Clerk said the medical officer could supply medicines from his surgery, but then they would have to get the consent of the Local Government Board to the arrangement, and also they would have to pay the doctor extra for it. After some discussion, the Clerk was directed to write to two chemists who keep their premises open throughout Sunday, asking if they would undertake the work.

Chloroform at Guy's.

Dr. F. J. Waldo investigated at Southwark, on January 7, what he described as his thirty-ninth fatality under an anæsthetic at Guy's Hospital in six and a half years. The victim was Thomas John Allison (14), who died while under "A.C.E." mixture for an operation of the ear. With regard to the question of the purity of the anæsthetic, Mr. Horace Finmore, B.Sc., pharmacist at Guy's Hospital, said acetone chloroform was always used at Guy's. Since the last inquiry he had written to nine of the leading London hospitals, asking their practice regarding chloroform, and he had replies from eight. Five of these hospitals use acetone chloroform, while three obtain it from the same wholesale druggists as Guy's. He did not desire to disclose the prices, but the price paid by Guy's is not the lowest, and the prices fluctuate as much as 3s. per lb.—The Coroner: Then as to the making-up of the A.C.E. mixture, can you guarantee it?—Witness: It is done by a qualified chemist in the hospital.—The Coroner: Can you guarantee that it is fresh?—Witness: Most certainly: the chemist makes up a fresh lot every two days, and since these cases have been so frequent I am sure that special care has been taken in the dispensary. In reply to further questions, Mr. Finmore said the fatalities, in his opinion, had nothing to do with the purity of the anæsthetic. Acetone chloroform answers the purpose admirably, so there would be no object in paying a long price for the pure chloroform, which is of no more good for the purpose.—The jury returned a verdict of "Death by misadventure," adding that the anæsthetic had been properly administered.

Midland Notes.

Corn-chandlers in Birmingham and suburbs are now beginning to sell cattle medicines as well as foods.

Mr. A. M. Chance has been unanimously re-elected Deputy-Chairman of the Birmingham Magistracy, which carries with it the chairmanship of the Brewster Sessions.

At the Warwick Sessions Mr. Marshall Freeman was to the fore in several cases, securing conviction when prosecuting and discharge when defending.

Mr. D. F. Twiss, who takes the chemistry class for chemists' and druggists' assistants at the Birmingham Technical School, has passed the B.Sc. examination of the London University. He secured the honour by research.

"A feeding-bottle, Mr. Blank," said a dog-fancier, of Erdington, who confidentially told the chemist that his Great Dane bitch had produced eighteen puppies, and he was rearing thirteen with the bottle. They were doing well.

Mr. John Humphries, who will be remembered by his delightful B.P.C. botanical paper at Birmingham in 1906, gave two equally pleasing sketches of local folk-lore before the juveniles at the Christmas Midland Institute lectures last week.

Chemical Explosions.

Four men were badly burnt about the face by an explosion of benzol at the chemical-works of Messrs. J. W. Leitch & Co., Milnsbridge, Huddersfield, on January 8. The men were removed to the Huddersfield Hospital, and it was stated that they would probably lose their eyesight.

At Claycross (Chesterfield) Science School on January 7, an explosion occurred during a demonstration by Mr. Griffiths, B.Sc., of the properties of oxygen. Seven girl-students were burnt and cut about the face and hands, one girl rather seriously. The explosion is supposed to have been due to impurities in the potassium chlorate which was being used.

Sheffield Notes.

At the annual exhibition of the St. Matthew's Camera Club on January 2, Mr. F. B. Hirst, Ph.C., showed some prints (not for competition).

Mr. Rowland Dixon, Ph.C., of Endcliffe Pharmacy, has been suffering from a sharp attack of influenza, narrowly escaping pneumonia. He is now fortunately on the road to recovery.

In the course of an address on Poor-law Reform on Monday, January 6, the Vice-Chairman of the Sheffield Board of Guardians urged the raising of the status of Poor-law Guardians, and said that men were pitchforked on to county councils and presided at tea-meetings as councillors and as of more importance than such men as Alderman J. Wycliffe Wilson and Mr. Newsholme.

In an interesting leader on the address given by Mr. J. F. Tocher at the meeting of the Educational Institute of Scotland, the "Sheffield Daily Telegraph" on January 2 suggests that the pigmental survey which had been undertaken would seem likely to open a channel through which data may be secured which will prove of considerable value to sociologists. One or two interesting letters followed the publication of the leader.

The Nottingham Arson Case.

Substantial progress has been made with the case this week. On January 6 there was an inspection of the ruins in Derby Road, at the request of Mr. A. Moresby White, counsel for William Thomson, the accused chemist, in order that the defence should have every facility for meeting the grave charges. The police were present when the inspection was made, but they remained out of hearing. Thomson was handcuffed between Mr. R. Hallam (solicitor for Thomson) and Mr. F. Berryman (solicitor for Lee), and a searching examination was made. A crowd of about 200 people assembled in the road, but they saw little to satisfy their curiosity. The hearing of the charges of conspiracy and of setting fire to the premises was resumed at the Guildhall on January 7, and the greater part of the day was devoted to the cross-examination of Bradbury by Mr. A. M. White. Witness said that it was in Bagthorpe Gaol that he first made the statement to his solicitor that he had repeated in the witness-box. It was on his solicitor's advice that he told the truth. Questioned as to his situations prior to coming to Nottingham, he said that he was dismissed from one place because he took a day's holiday without leave. He had been an agent for the Prudential Assurance Co., and for over six years he was in the chemical laboratory under the Birmingham School Board. When he went to Nottingham he did not produce references from Cricklewood which were forged. Shortly after he came he heard of money being missing from the till, and of the disappearance of a case of perfume, but he never sent any present of perfume to anyone. He bought a ring for his young lady on September 17, paying 25s. for it. He emphatically denied counsel's suggestion that the ring was purchased with money stolen from the till. Counsel went on to suggest that Lee and witness were drunk, having stolen Mr. Thomson's whisky, but the Chairman protested, saying that although Bradbury had confessed to arson, it was no reason why he should be accused of theft. When asked whether he expected to get more than 20l. out of the

"job" witness replied that he thought nothing about it. He treated the whole thing at first as a joke. When Lee first took him into the cellar he pointed out some tins, which contained paraffin, linseed oil, colza oil, and, he believed, turpentine. Lee also said that Thomson thought of buying some gunpowder and relying on the gas-pipes; he would have done so, but it would require such a lot that it would cause suspicion. The Chairman asked Mr. White if he thought the cross-examination had not gone far enough for the purposes of the present tribunal. The Magistrates felt that the responsibility of the case was one that must rest with a judge and jury. In reply to Mr. Berryman (solicitor for Lee) witness said that he was never known by any other name than Bradbury. Leonard James Bradbury, barman, of Smethwick, Birmingham, brother of the prisoner Bradbury, deposed that when he visited his brother in the Nottingham General Hospital, he said to Lee, "How did all this come about?" Lee replied, "Tell him [Bradbury] to keep his mouth shut, he knows nothing about it; I should think he has got sense enough to do that." Joseph Bradbury, insurance agent, Worcester, father of Bradbury, said he saw Thomson at his son's lodgings, when Thomson said that Mrs. Gale was "talking very awkward," and he should like her to be kept quiet. While in Worcester he had two telegrams from Thomson asking him to go to Nottingham, but he refused. The hearing was further adjourned till Tuesday next.

Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

The Waterford Drug-contract.

Some complaints were made about the contractors to the Waterford Guardians, which Messrs. Boileau & Boyd effectively answered (see *C. & D.*, December 28, 1907, p. 959). The medical officer, who complained of excessive delay, has now climbed down as gracefully as possible by stating that he counted the time from the despatch of the requisition to the receipt of the drugs. This, however, in no case amounted to three weeks.

The Irish International Exhibition.

A meeting of guarantors of the Exhibition was held this week in Jury's Hotel, Dublin, to consider their liability for a deficit of 103,000*l.* There were present several representatives of the drug, chemical, and allied trades. The position of the guarantors was discussed, and it was resolved to form a committee with power to act generally on behalf of the guarantors. Mr. James Shanks, J.P., the former chief executive officer of the Exhibition, consented to act as hon. secretary to the committee.

Personal.

Mr. Joseph Terence White, pharmaceutical chemist, Waterford, has been nominated for the position of Alderman of the Centre Ward of the City.

Mr. J. E. Connor, J.P., of Messrs. S. Connor & Sons, chemists and druggists, Newry, has been appointed on a committee of the Newry Chamber of Commerce to draw up a memorandum pointing out the advantages there are in Newry for the training of troops, with a view to having a Militia depot in the town.

The drug-trade is well represented in the nomination for the Belfast City Council elections, which take place on January 15. For Ormeau Ward Mr. Samuel Hill, druggist, 67 Jocelyn Avenue, and Mr. Wm. Haslett, druggist, 101A Ormeau Road, were nominated, while for Windsor Ward Mr. Wm. McMullan, of the firm of Thos. McMullan & Co., wholesale druggists, Victoria Street, is a candidate. Mr. John Watson, of the firm of John Watson & Co., druggists, who has represented Victoria Ward for a number of years, has retired from the Corporation. On Tuesday evening, however, Messrs. Hill and Haslett withdrew their candidature, but Mr. McMullan will have a stiff fight for his seat.

A CONCESSION for the exploitation of the source of the medicinal mineral waters of Herdade das Barrosas, in the "concelho" of Montemon-o-Novo districts of Evora, Portugal, has been granted to Antonio Centeno.

Scotch News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business Changes.

Mrs. H. Innes, chemist and druggist, is starting business this week in West Church Street, Buckie.

Mr. Peter Irvine, Ph.C., dispenser at Ruchill Hospital, has purchased the business of Mr. Wm. Wallace, chemist, 71 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Mr. Robert Lawrence, son of Mr. Samuel Lawrence, chemist and druggist, Oban, having qualified, is now to be associated with his father in the conduct of the business. Mr. Lawrence, jun., has just attained his majority.

Personal.

Mr. H. F. Scott, chemist and druggist, has been elected a member of the Inverkeithing Town Council.

An excellent portrait and appreciative note on Professor J. Bayley Balfour, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., V.M.H., Regius Keeper of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, appears in the current issue of the "Gardeners' Magazine."

Fire.

Some damage was sustained by Mr. T. Yule, chemist and druggist, High Street, Cowdenbeath, last week, through an outbreak of fire which took place in a neighbouring shop. The flames extended to Mr. Yule's shop, and considerable damage was done by both fire and water.

Drug-trade Failures in 1907.

During 1907 the insolvencies of twelve chemists and druggists were recorded in Scotland, as compared with seven in the previous year. Of these nine were wound up under trust deed, as compared with five in 1906, one was wound up under sequestration, and two under cessio.

Aberdeen and the North.

Mr. A. L. Wood, chemist, took first place in the New Year's Day competition of the Stonehaven Golf Club.

Mr. James McIntosh, chemist, has been appointed a member of committee of the Nairn Savings-bank.

Mr. G. L. Gammie has been appointed chemist to the Banff Lodge of the Caledonian Order of United Oddfellows.

One of the oldest-established drug-businesses in Aberdeen is now being wound up. Part of the stock and fittings of Messrs. George Reid & Sons was sold by auction last Saturday. The sale will be continued on Saturday, January 11.

Edinburgh.

Business generally has been quiet this New Year, though several of the larger central shops have done well in perfumes and fancy goods.

During the windstorm on Monday forenoon one of the large plate-glass windows in Mr. Archibald Currie's shop, 162 Ferry Road, Leith, was blown in. The carboys were smashed and other damage done.

Seven traders and firms chiefly connected with the cycle-industry were convicted at the Edinburgh Burgh Court on January 2 for keeping calcium carbide without a licence. Fines of 2*l.* 2*s.*, including expenses, were inflicted.

One of the disadvantages of Scotland, from a commercial point of view, is that even the New Year holiday is of longer duration or is observed at a different time in different parts of the country. An unfortunate traveller visited Kirkcaldy on Friday, January 3, and found every chemist's shop closed.

Glasgow.

The drug-shop of Dr. E. Weir, Cumbernauld Road, has been closed.

Mr. Ferguson, chemist and druggist, Motherwell, has closed his branch-business at Craignuk.

Negotiations for the selection of a successor to the late Lord Kelvin as Chancellor of the Glasgow University are proceeding.

The Glasgow street merchants dealing in "linseed, liquorice, and aniseed lozenges" are doing excellent business at present.

Messrs. Sparks, White & Co., Ltd., 62 St. John Street, London, E.C., have opened an office at 49 Jamaica Street, Glasgow, under the management of Mr. W. R. Ritch.

Welsh News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business Changes.

Mr. Godfrey C. Wood, chemist and druggist, Pontypool, has acquired the business at Chepstow, formerly belonging to the late Mr. H. A. Williams, chemist and druggist.

Mr. R. Mumford, ex-President of the Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association, has purchased the business carried on for many years by Mr. D. Jenkins at 19 Wyndham Street, Bridgend.

A Dangerous Joke.

At the Monmouthshire Quarter Sessions last week, two men, named Loveday and Forrest, employed at the Pontypool Galvanising-works, were accused of administering dilute sulphuric acid to a fellow-workman, but were discharged.

Changes in the Air.

The Health Committee of the Cardiff Corporation propose to make some important alterations in their Analytical Department, with a view to secure the better enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act. At present they pay the analyst 250*l.* a year for examining 600 samples, and 10*s.* for each additional sample. They also pay 350*l.* a year as their share towards the County Laboratory and Bacteriologist, and the Chairman of the committee has suggested that the Corporation should have a laboratory of their own and should insist upon the analyst devoting the whole of his time to the work of the Corporation. He believes, if this were done, they could save 250*l.* a year. One of the medical town councillors told the committee that there ought not to be two laboratories, to which Mr. Jabez A. Jones (chemist) replied that ample provision should be made for dealing with the increased number of samples. A sub-committee has been appointed to see the public analyst in regard to the matter and report.

Japanese Gottings.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

AN OUTLET FOR CAMPHOR in Japan itself occurs in the new factory which is being equipped to turn out celluloid at the rate of five tons per day.

MR. S. MIYAGAWA YAKUGAKU-SHI, graduate in pharmacy, has entered the service of the Chinese Government as first military pharmacist.

FALSE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Over a thousand persons were prosecuted in Japan last year for using incorrect measures and balances, this number including only nine pharmacists and medical men.

PHARMACEUTICAL AFFAIRS.—The second qualifying examination for Japanese pharmacists was held on October 26, when 123 candidates presented themselves, of whom 39 passed.—The Japan Pharmaceutical Education Association at Tokyo has published a 150-page book, entitled "Instructions by Mail," which is excellently adapted for the pharmaceutical student.—The annual meeting of journalists of Japanese pharmaceutical papers was held at Osaka on November 13. A day was devoted to an excursion to the maple-trees near Osaka, and the proceedings wound up with a highly successful dinner at the Sakan-ro Hotel.—The Osaka branch of the Japan Pharmacists' Association gave a dinner to Mr. S. Tani, M.P., pharmacist, and Mr. S. Sawada, M.P., who devoted their energies to the pharmaceutical ordinances in the National Diet during the recent Session.—The graduation ceremony of the Osaka Doshu Pharmaceutical Academy took place on November 2, when fifteen men and eight women graduated.—The degree of Doctor of Pharmaceutical Science has been conferred on Mr. S. Takahashi, first naval pharmacist; Mr. S. Koyama, first naval pharmacist; Mr. S. Hirayama, first military pharmacist; Mr. T. Yamada, head pharmacist of the Imperial household; Mr. K. Shimada, professor of the Nagasaki Medical College; Mr. S. Takahashi, director of the Imperial Life Insurance Co.; and Mr. K. Ikeguchi, chief pharmacist of the Metropolitan Police Force.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for the post of director of the Municipal Laboratory at St.-Etienne is to be held next March at the Ministry of Agriculture.

BERTHELOT'S SUCCESSOR.—The appointment of Professor Emile Jungfleisch, of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, as successor to Berthelot's chair of organic chemistry at the Collège de France was formally signed by M. Briand on Monday, January 6.

INSCRIPTIONS ON OLD PHARMACY POTS.—The idea of forming a list of these inscriptions (broached at a recent London gathering) has already been carried into effect by Dr. Dorveaux, librarian of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy. To his pamphlet on "Pharmacy Pots" (now in the press after several years spent in compilation) an alphabetical list of such inscriptions is added as an appendix. These are mostly taken from French and Italian pots, but the majority are in Latin, and thus have international interest.

CHEMISTRY OF GRAFTING.—M. Guignard, Director of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, is one of the greatest living authorities on botany and biology. His paper on "Grafting," read at the Academy of Sciences on Monday, January 6, touched on the much-discussed question as to whether the graft transmits its chemical principles to the plant. M. Guignard's experiments made with plants (the Java haricot and sundry *Rosacea*) yielding hydrocyanic acid were specially interesting, as the acid is easily detected. They tend to prove that no migration of hydrocyanic principles takes place between the two plants joined by grafting; each preserves its autonomy and "chemicalism."

PHOTOS BY TELEGRAPH.—M. Pascal Berjonneau, a Parisian engineer, has performed some interesting experiments in practical phototelegraphy at the Salle des Ingénieurs in presence of M. Simyan, the French Postmaster-General. The apparatus used, he stated, would not cost over 500*f.* per receiver, and the inventor claims to be able to transmit to any distance. A photograph of M. Simyan was telegraphed to Marseilles and back, over two ordinary wires reserved for the experiment, in ten minutes. A demonstration of wireless phototelegraphy could only be arranged on a limited scale, but a photo was transmitted from one end of the room to the other by means of two wireless receivers.

THE COLONIAL PHARMACIST.—Professor Cazeneuve, the head of the "pharmaceutical group" in the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Schmidt (his fellow Deputy and pharmacist) have drawn attention to the hard lot of the Colonial pharmacist, a class created when the Colonies were detached from the Naval administration, which had hitherto furnished their pharmaceutical staff. Life in the French Colonies of the Far East, for example, is unhealthy, and the pharmacists remain long years in the lower grades. Of those now serving, 84 per cent. are subalterns, although the Act of 1900 fixed the proportion at 70 per cent. Promotion is almost at a standstill. In 1903 there were four deaths, followed by three promotions. Needless to say, many resign their posts in discouragement.

THE SEINE-AND-OISE PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION represents to a large extent the profession in the better-class outer suburbs of Paris. At its last meeting it passed resolutions to the effect that members of mutual societies should (like the victims of workshop accidents) have the right to choose their own doctors and pharmacists; that pharmacists should be allowed to buy serum direct from the institutes, etc., in which it is produced; and that laboratories receiving subventions of public money should not undertake paid pathological and other analyses for the public. A pharmacist of Triel complained that the municipality of that little town furnished "fumigator" apparatus for disinfecting sick-rooms, etc., and even charged for it in certain cases. He was advised to communicate with the local authorities. Another, who stated that a competitive house places boxes for receiving orders near his pharmacy, was counselled to lodge a formal complaint with the Post Office authorities, stating these facts.

South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.
Northern District Chemists' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

Cape Colony.

PERSONAL.—Mr. E. J. Adcock, J.P., of Krugersdorp, Transvaal, arrived at Cape Town in the *Walmer Castle* on December 17, 1907, and left the same day for his home, on the Limited Mail for the North.—Mr. R. Butters, the *doyen* of Transvaal pharmacy, who was at Cape Town on holiday bent, returned to the Transvaal on December 15 by way of Kimberley, where he will go over the diamond-mines. Mr. Butters, who has been re-elected to the Transvaal Pharmacy Board, paid an unofficial visit to the President of the Colonial Pharmacy Board (Cape Colony) during his stay in the peninsula.

WINDOW-DRESSING.—Cape Town is having a gala season, writes our Cape Town correspondent, and the chemists in the district are looking forward to augmenting their banking accounts. The Association in charge of the arrangements will give prizes for the best-dressed window-displays, consisting of diplomas to the principals and money to the window-dressers, who, by the way, must be *bonâ-fide* employés of the respective firms. Messrs. Petersen, Ltd., Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., and Mr. Harpur (International Dispensary) have entered as competitors. It is noticeable that Messrs. Lennon, Ltd., have not entered, but this is doubtless owing to the fact that their recently reconstructed premises and pharmacy would tend to give them an unfair position in the competition.

EASTON'S SYRUP A POISON.—The following circular has been issued by the Secretary of the Cape Colonial Pharmacy Board regarding amendments to the Poison Schedules:

With reference to my circular of May 13 last, forwarding you a copy of the amended poison schedule published under Government Notice No. 453 of April 18, 1907, I am now directed to invite your attention to the necessity of a strict compliance with the provisions thereof.

As my Board understands that there is a general impression that the schedule does not apply to such preparations as syrupus ferri phosphatis cum quina et strychnina and tablets of a similar composition, when not sold under Section 50, Clause C, of the Medical and Pharmacy Act of 1891, I am to advise you that such impression is erroneous, the sale of preparations of this nature being governed by the provisions of the schedule.

This statement has been sent to each chemist and druggist in the Colony.

CUSTOMS TARIFF COMMISSION.—At the tenth sitting of the Commission in Cape Town on December 13, 1907, Mr. K. B. Quinan, assistant general manager of the Cape Explosive Works, Ltd., submitted an interesting and lengthy statement, in the course of which he stated that the company during 1906 manufactured 22,000 tons of sulphuric acid, 6,500 tons of nitric acid, and 226 tons of collodion cotton, a further 76 tons being imported. They manufactured 300,000 odd cases of explosives, a large proportion of which went to the Transvaal mines. The company were considering the advisability of erecting a wood-pulp factory. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, their imports amounted to 32,909 Colonial tons, of which glycerin, nitrate of soda, sulphur, and coal accounted for 30,700 odd tons, of which over 11,000 tons was Natal coal. The chief consideration which influenced the company in the erection of the works was the necessity of breaking the dynamite monopoly then existent in South Africa. The idea was conceived by Mr. Rhodes, his object being cheap dynamite for the development of South Africa. This object has been attained, but this year the company have had practically no return upon the enormous capital involved—some million and a quarter sterling.

8 Transvaal.

PHARMACY BOARD ELECTION.—The triennial election for members of the Pharmacy Board took place on December 13, 1907, and resulted as follows: J. H. Dinwoodie, 126 votes; C. Keir (Jolly & Co.), 108; R. Butters, 89; R. Q. Leeds (manager, Lennon, Ltd.), 53; L. Thomas, 38; A. S. Smith, 24; D. L. Behrman, 19. This means the re-election of the three former members of the Board. The return of Mr. J. H. Dinwoodie, F.C.S., at the top of the poll is looked upon as a vindication of his three years' presidency by the chemists of the Colony, and his friends, as well as those of Messrs. Keir and Butters, will be gratified at their positions on the list and their re-election.



MR. J. H. DINWOODIE, F.C.S.

A satisfactory feature is the large number who went to the poll, indicating the interest manifested by the chemists in the pharmacy executive.

COLONIAL INDUSTRIES.

(By a Correspondent.)

THE Commission appointed by the Cape Government to inquire into Colonial Industries and the gathering of information for the purpose of framing a new Customs Tariff, will sit at different centres in the colony. So far as it has gone, the Commission has failed to deal with its work in a manner expected of it. It has visited Grahamstown, Kimberley, Worcester, and this month will sit at Cape Town. Half-a-dozen good business men from different parts of the Colony could have told the Treasurer all he needed to know at half the cost, and in half the time. Natal must have a Commission as well, but Rhodesia does not seem to have got so far yet. That plucky country, with its handful of whites, is either behindhand, or too sensible to join all the more southern crazes—perhaps the inhabitants are working instead of talking and spending money to no purpose. Rhodesia and the Transvaal produce the best tobaccos. So far, the Commission has gained nothing from the drug evidence taken that the Government does not already know well. At Cape Town there can be little or nothing to add. The manufacturing chemists want protection. This fact the authorities at the Cape have had dinned into their heads in and out of season, and it would not cause any surprise in drug circles if Mr. A. Walsh refused to appear before the Commission, except as an interested visitor. Manufacturing concerns already located in the Cape Peninsula are beginning to see that Cape Town is geographically out of it, and since no earthquake has been forcible enough to move the town, it would be better to move the factories. The manufacturing chemists are in the right spot, because it is in the peninsula that spirit is produced, but there are lumber mills in Cape Town that ought, in the nature of things, to be hundreds of miles away, and the same may be said of several other local industries. It costs just as much, if not more, to move merchandise from Cape Town to any coast port up to and including Lourenço Marques as it does to ship the same direct from New York. This means, then, that a firm of manufacturing chemists at, say, East London, are at a disadvantage at a given inland centre like Bloemfontein, where spirituous products are concerned. To be consistent, the Cape ought to have a Commission to consider the advisability of engaging more civil servants with a view to seeing that all merchandise from Great Britain is charged one transportation rate over the rail-road; another, but 5 per cent. higher on non-reciprocoating States' products, and, of course, 10 per cent. lower than even the best British rate for Colonial goods. When dealing with this proposition it might be as well to make it 33.3 all round, allowing the discount off the rail bill for *bonâ-fide* English, Scotch, and Irish products. The findings of the Cape Commission will be presented to the Cape Parliament in due form. The Cape delegate to the Customs Conference will go armed with this, accompanied by the Secretary to the Commission, Mr. G. Owen Smith. This Conference will edit a new tariff with no small amount of pressure from the Transvaal delegate or delegates, and then the Parliaments have to ratify the results

arrived at. The Transvaal holds the master key to the trade situation, from manufacturing to transportation, for all roads lead to her territory, consequently after all this fuss, findings of coast commissions will be as good as "nit." South Africa suffers from too much government—too many governments; and the machinery of the Cape and Transvaal is more than sufficient as it stands to run the entire country, provided a few more police than these two States can command are engaged.

Colonial and Foreign News.

THE ADVERSE JUDGMENT in the case of Dr. Vaischenker, who was charged with forging the "Sanatogen" trademark, has been quashed by the Russian Senate on appeal. The case will be heard again.

SPECIALITIES IN SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.—An arrangement has been entered into between Switzerland and Italy regarding the trade in pharmaceutical products. In future the export of medicines and all compounded preparations is permissible without special sanction from the public health authorities, but the authorities still retain the right to adopt supervisory measures on occasion. All compounded remedies must be labelled with "the designation usual in medical practice." Serums, virus, vaccine lymph, toxins, etc., are, however, not included in this agreement.

MILITARY PHARMACISTS AND MANŒUVRES.—The German Imperial Budget for the ensuing year contemplates the calling-up of eighteen chief and eighty assistant pharmacists for the Prussian army for forty-two days, during the army manœuvres. Besides these, it is proposed to requisition two chief pharmacists for the army of Saxony and one for the Wurtemberg army, together with an unspecified number of assistants. These men are to be requisitioned from the "on leave" staff, as it is stated that the number of active military pharmacists does not nearly suffice to fill the higher field positions.

RUSSIAN ITEMS.—Mr. Tretyakoff, owner of a pharmacy on the Sampsonieff Prospekt, St. Petersburg, has unsuccessfully appealed against a sentence of eight years' penal servitude for being found in possession of 119 unloaded bombshells.—The "Pharmatz Journal" announces the painfully sudden deaths of two Russian pharmacists—Mr. A. A. Hirsching, manager of the pharmacy of the St. Nikoloi Tchudotvoretz, St. Petersburg, who dropped dead on November 30, and Mr. Edward Hessner, who died suddenly at Warsaw from heart-failure. Of Mr. Hessner the obituary notice says that "without exaggeration it can be said that for the past fifteen or twenty years no pharmaceutical congress took place in Russia or abroad in which he did not take some part." He had been president of the Warsaw Pharmaceutical Society.

NEWFOUNDLAND is looking with interest upon the establishment of what is regarded in the island as the greatest enterprise of last year—that of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. at Grand Falls, for the manufacture of wood pulp and paper. Under the direction of Mr. Mayson M. Beeton, president of the company, the pulp and paper works on the Exploits are being pushed on vigorously. The dam across the Exploits is 882 ft. on the crest, with wings 1,600 ft. each; the power-house and buildings for the manufacture of pulp and the storage of paper have been commenced. The buildings required for these purposes will cover an area of three acres, and it is conjectured that the company have already expended two millions of dollars, and purpose putting out three millions more, on construction work, which they expect to have in full swing by the end of 1909. Among other developments are new paint-works erected at St. John's by the Standard Manufacturing Co., Ltd. These include the manufacture of soap, the department being under the direction of Mr. Wm. A. Brown, an expert soapmaker and chemist from England, who has been employed by the company to take charge. At present about one hundred hands are engaged, but when in full operation twice that number will be employed. The company produce oil clothing as well as paints and soaps. Mr. Charles S. Pangborn is superintendent, and the new industry bids fair to become one of the most important in Newfoundland.

American Notes.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

IN GREATER NEW YORK CITY the pharmacists are not permitted to sell benzine and other inflammable products except in original packages containing 4 oz. or less. An effort is now being made, however, to get the city authorities to let down the bars.

PROFESSOR C. LEWIS DIEHL, editor of the "National Formulary," Professor in the Louisville College of Pharmacy, ex-President of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and a prominent man generally, has just retired from membership in the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy, after a service lasting something over twenty years. His associates presented him with a handsome loving-cup on the occasion of his retirement.

DR. J. N. McCORMACK, travelling organiser and "peripatetic philanthropist" of the American Medical Association, has recently been going out of his way to say unkind things about retail pharmacists. He says the average drug-store is nothing but a patent-medicine shop, and that proprietary articles containing narcotics and liquors in dangerous quantities are sold without any sort of restraint. These complaints have aroused a feeling of indignation in the retail trade, and Dr. McCormack has been handled without gloves during the last few weeks in America.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.—Reference has already been made to the fact that the affairs of the William S. Merrell Chemical Co. were affected by the financial stringency which has afflicted the country. Mr. George Merrell, the president of the house, is said to have overdrawn his account to the extent of \$60,000; but his son, Mr. Stanley M. Merrell, attorney for the company, explains that this overdraw was a mere technicality, and that the firm is on a very sound financial basis. The assets are said to be worth about \$600,000, while the liabilities are only in the neighbourhood of \$300,000. The difficulty was that the Merrell concern was unable at a critical period to renew outstanding notes. Business is still being conducted under the management of the Merrells.

ALCOHOLIC PROPRIETARIES.—During the last three or four years (as indicated from time to time in these Notes) the national revenue authorities have restricted the sale of proprietary medicines which are really liquors in disguise. The Revenue Commissioner has now published a list comprising fifty-four such proprietary medicines. These may be sold only by druggists or other merchants who have taken out Government licences as retail liquor-dealers. Furthermore, some of the States are likely to follow the initiative of the Government authorities and similarly insist that the products be sold only by pharmacists who have taken out State licences as retail liquor-dealers. Originally the Commissioner had drawn up a list of 150 liquor-containing proprietaries, but nearly a hundred of the manufacturers hastened to modify their formulas.

OBITUARY.—Two men of prominence in the retail drug-trade have recently died—Mr. George C. Lyon, of Providence, and Mr. William H. Burke, of Chicago. Mr. Lyon was the leading spirit in three groups or chains of large drug-stores in the Eastern States—the Hall & Lyon Co., operating seven or eight stores in Providence and other cities in Rhode Island and Massachusetts; the Cahoon-Lyon Drug Co., owning three stores in Buffalo; and the unfortunate Caswell-Massey Co., controlling seven stores in New York City. The latter concern is the only one of Mr. Lyon's properties which had not proved a brilliant success, and its failure was largely due to the fact that since it was created a year or two ago Mr. Lyon had been so ill that he could not attend to its affairs personally. Mr. Burke was president of the Central Drug Co., operating four stores in Detroit, two in Grand Rapids (Michigan), and three in Chicago. The main store in Chicago did a business of over a thousand dollars a day, and paid an annual rental of \$40,000. Both Mr. Lyon and Mr. Burke were men of untiring energy, and they practically wore themselves out by undertaking too much.

Australasian News.

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," copies of which can be obtained at 6d. each, post free, from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the following, among other societies:

Central Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
Otago Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.
Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.
Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

New South Wales.

PURE FOOD BILL.—A Bill has been introduced into the Assembly by the Attorney-General which has for its objects to secure the wholesomeness and purity of food and drugs, and fix standards for the same; to prevent the sale or other disposition or the use of articles dangerous or injurious to health; for the prevention of deception and fraud; to amend the Public Health Act, 1902; and for purposes consequent thereon or incidental thereto.

In introducing the Bill the Attorney-General stated that provision is made for dealing with quack medicines. It is known, he said, from the experience of the police and the Board of Health that many of these contain ingredients of a quality injurious to health, yet the public are induced to buy them, with evil results to themselves and possibly to their children. The Bill provides conditions under which these frauds on the public will be, as far as possible, limited in their sale in the future.

New Zealand.

CHLOROFORM-FATALITIES.—The quality of chloroform was referred to in a question in the New Zealand House of Representatives on October 23, the Hon. Sir W. J. Steward calling attention to the alleged increase in the frequency of fatal results from the administration of anaesthetics. The Minister for Public Health (the Hon. Mr. Fowlds) agreed to furnish a return, but stated that he was not aware that there had been an unusual mortality. As soon as the Sale of Food and Drugs Bill became law better control would be set up. The procedure of the New Zealand Parliament allows members to speak on the questions that have been put and the answers given by Ministers, and Mr. Steward declared there would be shown a very startling discrepancy between the rate of mortality in New Zealand and in England. The "Lancet" has declared that with proper precautions death from chloroform need not occur. Sir William Ramsay has said that anaesthetics become impure by exposure to air, and are frequently administered in this decomposed state by doctors who do not take the trouble to examine them.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.—The official report of the Committee on the Quackery Prevention Bill, with minutes of evidence, has now been printed and distributed. It fills 68 pages, of which 19 are occupied by extracts from the *British Medical Journal*, and other publications, giving analyses of various proprietary medicines. The metaphysicians or practitioners of hypnotism answered 265 questions, herbalists 113, a homoeopath 137, the Government veterinary surgeon 52, Dr. Cahill, M.D., M.Ch., 65; and Dr. Mason, Chief Health Officer of the Dominion, 158. Put in another form, Dr. Mason's evidence occupied 10 pages, in addition to the 19 pages of extracts, Dr. Cahill 6½ pages, the veterinary surgeon a little over 2, herbalists 4, homoeopath 5, and the remaining 22 pages the metaphysicians. The case of the proprietors of medicines was not stated in any way, the case of the retail pharmacist was not mentioned except in a telegram from the Otago Pharmaceutical Association, and the interests of the wholesale dealers were also entirely unrepresented. The two doctors, Dr. Mason, chief health officer, and Dr. Cahill, each indulged in classifications of proprietary medicines. Dr. Mason says they may be divided into three classes—first, those that are the result of research on the part of the proprietor; second, those

made up according to formulæ which have been taken from some ordinary book on medicine and the whole energy of the proprietary spent in advertising them; third, a class which is absolutely bad. Dr. Cahill speaks of, first, the worthless class, mentioning anti-fat cures; second, drugs which, though useful for a particular purpose, are fraudulently advertised as beneficial in a variety of cases; third, those that are absolutely harmful, depending for their sale largely on the amount of alcohol they contain. This is quoted as the opinion of a recent Commission of Inquiry held in New York. Some contain narcotics. The illustration given from personal knowledge was a case in which stramonium ointment was used in eczema, causing atropine-poisoning. One of Dr. Mason's points was that disclosing the formula would not give away a man's business. Parke, Davis & Co., Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and others set out the contents of their compounds on the label. In the case of Eno's Fruit Salts, most chemists know its composition. "I could buy it," said Dr. Mason, "cheaper, but, as a matter of fact, I always buy Eno's stuff because no one is able to make it up so well. It does not necessarily follow that because you know what is in a bottle you could make it up like the other man." Later on Dr. Cahill said he saw no reason why medical men should be prohibited from dispensing, and gave as his reason for doctors dispensing that there are a lot of worthless tinctures sold. He further added that there should be inspection of chemists' shops. Dr. Cahill was asked, "Would you object to the qualified chemist supplying the public with simple household remedies, such as liquorice-powders, and so on?" He replied, "Certainly not. I have no objection to the sale of simple remedies over the counter. The whole thing is very simple. But if a chemist is going to put up a proprietary medicine he ought undoubtedly to put the prescription on his bottle. Of course, the sale of all drugs ought to be limited to legally-qualified people and medical men. In the country I think the storekeeper ought to be licensed, but any medicine that is prescribed ought to bear the prescription on the bottle."

Queensland.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.—In an official report to the Home Secretary of Queensland, Dr. Ham, the Commissioner of Health, says that "Australia, like America, is the home of quackery." A large army of impostors, so-called "professors," "herbs," "nurses," "herbalists," and "specialists," with little of any professional training in medicine, are allowed to batten upon a credulous community. Some of the proprietary medicines sold contain more than 5 per cent. of proof spirit. "Soothing-syrups," "headache-powders," and "cough-mixtures" containing deadly drugs are sold in Australia by many storekeepers and drapers.

South Australia.

DIPS FOR TICKS.—Carbolie and other non-poisonous sheep-dips, says the Chief Inspector of Stock for South Australia in his report for the year 1906-7, are of no value for the extermination of lice, and of very little use for ticks, and owners are cautioned that sheep will not be considered by the inspectors as dipped when they have been immersed in these compounds. For maggot-flies sheep-owners are advised to dress or spray with one of the good dips.

CARBONIC-ACID INDUSTRY.—In connection with the establishment of the Charlottenburg Carbonic-acid Works Co., the "Frankfurter Zeit." states that the carbonic-acid industry in Germany was good last year, in spite of the wet summer and keen competition. The Charlottenburg Co. have bought up a neighbouring enterprise (the Berlin Carbonic-acid Works, Dr. M. Stern).

TINNED INSURANCE.—The following advertisement appeared in a recent issue of the London "Daily Mail":

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

FOR
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.
Estd. 1835.

ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT.

Write for leaflet on net cost of Endowment Assurances, 48 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

Applications for Agencies invited.

Sold only in labelled tins, price 7½d. and 1s. 1½d.

This is evidently a new form of patent medicine which the unfortunate chemist will have to keep on his shelves.

Legal Reports.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

UNCLEAN SODA-WATER.

A DEAD FLY and a piece of wood were among the things alleged to have been found in some aerated waters, part of a consignment supplied by Alfred Harwood, of Staines, to the Brentford Guardians. Harwood was summoned on January 7, at the instance of one of the Middlesex County Council inspectors under Section 6 of the 1875 Act for selling aerated waters which were found to contain "dirt." "Matter in the wrong place," was the definition of "dirt" offered by Mr. Edward Bevan, county analyst. "If I found half a sovereign in soda-water," he added, "I should call it dirt." The defence alleged that the inspector's bottles and corks used for taking samples were not clean. The Bench concluded that the justice of the case would be met by the payment of 10*l.* 10*s.* as costs.

TINCTURE OF QUININE AND CAMPHORATED OIL.

SILVESTER ARTHUR SILL, chemist and druggist, Bidford, was summoned at Alcester, on December 30, 1907, on two charges. An inspector under the Acts bought from the defendant samples of tincture of quinine and of camphorated oil. Analysis showed that the "tincture of quinine" was really ammoniated tincture of quinine, for it contained 2.1 per cent. of quinine sulphate, 10.3 per cent. of solution of ammonia, and 89.8 per cent. of alcohol (by volume). The sample of "camphorated oil" was composed of 7.5 per cent. of phenol and 92.5 per cent. of olive oil, and contained no camphor. Defendant pleaded that he had made a mistake, and that there was no intention to defraud. The Magistrates agreed that there was no intentional fraud, and defendant was fined 10*s.* and costs in each case—2*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* in all.

County Court Cases.

THE DOCTOR'S DRUGS.

BEFORE Mr. Registrar Wright at the Blackburn County Court on January 6, Messrs T. A. Ward & Co., chemists and medical appliance manufacturers, Exchange Street, Blackburn, sued Dr. Lyttle, of Southport, for 24*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* for goods supplied. The doctor did not appear, but it was stated that he had agreed to pay the account at the rate of 1*l.* per month. The Registrar made an order, however, for the payment of the full amount claimed immediately.

"SKRUBNOT."

AT Clerkenwell County Court on January 8, a firm of printers in Clerkenwell sued Messrs. B. W. Hair & Son, drug-merchants, College Chambers, High Holborn, for 22*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* balance of account for printing done in connection with a preparation called "Skrubnot," for cleaning clothes, etc., without scrubbing. Negotiations had been entered into with Mr. Thomas Hubert Stephens, a partner in the firm of B. B. Hair & Son, for putting the preparation on the market, and the defence was that the matter was a private speculation on the part of Mr. T. H. Stephens, and had nothing to do with Hair & Sons. This contention was borne out by Mr. William Lincoln Stephens, a partner in the defendant firm, and by Mr. Thomas Hubert Stephens himself. After considerable discussion the Judge held that the rights in "Skrubnot" were made over to Mr. Thomas Hubert Stephens, and not to the firm of Hair & Son, and the dispute was a matter between Mr. Thomas Hubert Stephens and the inventor of "Skrubnot." He accordingly gave a verdict for the defendants, with costs.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re WILLIAM HENRY LESTER, Belworth, Chemist and Druggist.—A meeting of creditors was held at Nuneaton on January 2. Debtor's liabilities are stated at 953*l.*, including 500*l.* borrowed money, and assets are estimated at 210*l.* It was stated that the debtor's friends were prepared to pay a composition of 5*s.* in the pound in settlement of the claims of all the trade creditors, with a view to his continuing the business.

Re JOSEPH CROOKES, 11 Murchison Street, Scarborough, Chemist and Druggist.—A meeting of the creditors in this failure was held on January 3, the accounts showing gross liabilities amounting to 166*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* (of which 148*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* is expected to rank), and no assets. Debtor attributes his failure to "bad trade and want of capital." The estate was left in the hands of the Official Receiver. The public examination was held at the Scarborough Bankruptcy Court on January 7. Debtor said he was sixty-one years of age, and commenced business in June 1905 without any capital. He had practically been in debt all the time. He had not kept any books. His largest takings had been about 3*l.* a week, but they had often not been more than 10*s.* He had been really living on his creditors, some of whom had been very lenient with him during the past twelve months. He was now manager of a shop where he had been for ten years previously.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

- BRYDEN, C. C., and BRYDEN, T. R., under the style of C. C. Bryden & Co., Billiter Square, E.C., produce-brokers.
 FABER, R., BLUHM, E., WOOD, T., and OLDENDORFF, E. H., under the style of August Faber & Co., Mark Lane, E.C., merchants; so far as regards R. Faber.
 HAYMAN, C. A., and MILLIGAN, J., under the style of Hayman & Milligan, Barrow-in-Furness, and Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire, surgeon-dentists.
 HINDLE, S., BURY, P. C., BURY, B., and FURNESS, S. E., manufacturing chemists, Church, Lancs, trading as Henry Bury, Junior & Co., as far as regards S. Hindle and S. E. Furness.
 HUTTON, D. M., and WOOD, J. F., physicians and surgeons, Southport and Birkdale, Lancs.
 JOHNSON, C. B., and DALGLEISH, J., eyesight specialists, under the style of Johnson & Co., Sheffield.
 MAURICE, A. J., and GREEN, H. F., dental surgeons, Dorking and Leatherhead, Surrey.
 RICHARDSON, J. L., THOMAS, T. P., JENKINS, J. B., STONE, W. H., FRANCIS, R. J. E., HOOPER, C., BEVAN, J., COOK, G. E., and COOK, T. P., under the style of J. D. Pritchard & Co., Swansea, manufacturers of oxalic acid, etc.; so far as regards J. L. Richardson.
 TURNBULL, G. L., and MACLEOD, C. E. A., general medical practitioners, Ladbroke Square and Ladbroke Grove, W.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

SCUTT, TOM HORNER, Broadstone, near Wimborne, Dorset, M.R.C.V.S.

ADJUDICATIONS.

BRIGGS, ROBERT H. H. (trading under the style of R. Turner & Co.), Manchester, commission agent, formerly a dry-salter.

WALSH, NEVILLE, Reading, dentist.

New Companies and Company News.

GENERAL PHOSPHATE CO., LTD.—Capital 200,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Registered office, 65 London Wall, E.C.

C. J. PLUCKNETT & CO., LTD.—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of jewellers', dentists', and general tool and material dealers carried on by C. J. Plucknett and F. H. Comyns at 29-30 Poland Street, W., as "C. J. Plucknett & Co." The first directors are C. J. Plucknett (chairman and managing director) and F. H. Comyns. F. H. Comyns may retain office while holding 5,000 shares. Qualification of other directors 1,000*l.* Registered office, 29 Poland Street, W.

OXENS, LTD.—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of wholesale and retail chemists, druggists, drysalers, etc., carried on by D. H. Oxen at Newcastle-under-Lyne. The first subscribers are: D. H. Oxen, Cleveland House, Newcastle. Staffs, chemist; Mrs. E. Oxen; P. H. Oxen, chemist's assistant; F. D. Oxen, chemist's assistant; H. C. Oxen, student; N. B. Oxen, student; and J. Pontefract, 9 Green Avenue, South Shore, Blackpool, gentleman. No initial public issue. D. H. Oxen is permanent managing director and chairman.

SPENCER & MOORE, LTD.—Capital 800*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (200 preference). Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalers, oil and colour men, opticians, makers of surgical and medical instruments and appliances, etc. The first subscribers are: J. A. S. Hassall, 6 Lord Street, Liverpool,

F.I.C.A.; A. H. St. George, Oxtou, corn-merchant; Mrs. E. O. St. George, Oxtou; L. R. Brooks, Liverpool, clerk; Mrs. M. H. Hassall, West Kirby; W. Redding, Liverpool, accountant; and P. N. Stone, 1 Union Court, Liverpool, solicitor. The first directors are not named.

BARRAY'S, LTD.—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by F. Barray at 95 Great Eastern Street, E.C., and elsewhere, as "Barray's Drug-stores," and to adopt an agreement with the said vendor. The first subscribers are: F. Barray, druggist; A. Sarjeant, Wellingborough, chemist; J. Lyall, 95 Great Eastern Street, E.C., chemist; J. M. C. Josephson, 176 Burdett Road, E., manufacturer; H. J. Stride, warehouseman; C. W. Langford, solicitor; and T. H. Redfern, solicitor. The first directors are F. Barray (permanent) and A. Sarjeant. Registered office, 95 Great Eastern Street, E.C.

CHARLES MURRAY, LTD.—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a chemist, druggist, and optical and photographic manufacturer's agent and dealer carried on by C. Murray at 1 City Road, Winchester. The first subscribers are: C. Murray, Winchester, druggist; A. McConachie, Winchester, chemist and druggist; Leah A. Murray, Winchester, draper and milliner; Mrs. M. McConachie, Whetstone, London; C. H. Simpson, Winchester, finance clerk; Mrs. K. Murray, 18 Gillingham Street, S.W., ladies' outfitter; and Miss C. Murray, 18 Gillingham Street, S.W. No initial public issue. The first directors are C. Murray (managing director and secretary) and A. McConachie. Qualification, 100*l.*. Registered office, 1 City Road, Winchester.

W. EDES EVERETT, LTD.—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with W. E. Everett, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, and opticians as carried on by the said vendor at 34 St. Botolph Street, Colchester. The first subscribers are: W. E. Everett, Colchester, chemist and optician; F. W. Everett, Colchester, builder; H. J. Everett, Colchester, builder; Mrs. E. M. Everett, Colchester; A. R. M. Everett, Colchester, builder's assistant; W. R. Everett, Colchester, gentleman; and Miss E. M. Everett, Colchester. The first directors are W. E. Everett (permanent: special qualification, 500 shares), H. J. Everett, and F. W. Everett. Qualification of ordinary directors, 100 shares.

SCOTT & TURNER, LTD.—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (20,000 preference). Objects: To take over (1) the business of manufacturing drysalts, mustard-manufacturers, provision merchants, margarine importers, flour factors, and patent-medicine vendors carried on at Newcastle-on-Tyne as "Scott & Turner"; and (2) the business of manufacturers of and dealers in a metal-polish known as "Mepo," and to adopt agreements (1) with W. H. Scott and G. A. France, and (2) with G. A. France. The first directors are W. H. Scott and G. A. France (both permanent), T. H. Bainbridge and G. Raine. W. H. Scott is managing director for seven years. Qualification, 500*l.*. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, St. Andrew's Buildings, 4 Gallowgate, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA CO., LTD.—Capital 125,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement between the Chemicals Proprietary Co., Ltd., and its liquidator, Chemicals, Ltd., and its liquidator, and this company, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of ammonia and compounds, and salts of ammonia, sulphuric, nitric, and acetic acids, acetone, acetate of lime, salts, tar, naphtha, paraffin wax, or other products of the destructive distillation of carbonaceous material, water and producer gas, coal-gas, alkalis and alkaline salts, charcoal, coke, chemicals, etc. The first subscribers are: H. S. Sugden, 10 Ironmonger Lane, E.C., solicitor; G. W. Ireland, 171 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., merchant; J. W. Burkitt, 111-3 Copthall House, E.C., merchant; A. J. Bodger, clerk; P. Saurer, 12 Fenchurch Street, E.C., Consul-General for Bolivia; J. West, 68 St. George's Avenue, Tufnell Park, N., gentleman; and A. T. Lee, clerk. No initial public issue. Registered office, 171 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

THE I.V.O. KILL-ALL CO., LTD.—The business of this company has been disposed of to Mr. F. C. Edwards, and the company is to be wound up voluntarily, Mr. Alfred Flutley, solicitor, Leeds, being liquidator.

Births.

LAST.—At 157A Lodge Lane, Sefton Park, Liverpool, on December 30, 1907, the wife of Valentine Last, pharmaceutical chemist, of a daughter.

STEVENSON.—At Uam-Var, Prestwick, on January 6, the wife of Robert Stevenson, chemist and druggist, of a son.

Marriages.

BENTERMAN—SCOTT.—At Leyton Parish Church, on January 9, by the Rev. E. W. Moull, Herbert Charles Benterman, of Leyton Cash Drug-stores, 368 High Road, to Lilian, daughter of Mr. Henry Scott, of Leytonstone.

CARTER—PERKIN.—At the Wesleyan Church, Tamworth, on January 1, by the Rev. G. J. Ayre, B.A., Arthur Carter, chemist and druggist, Cheadle, North Staffs, to Elsie Emily, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Perkin, chemist and druggist, Tamworth.

HARDING—LITTLE.—At Kingston Church, Portsmouth, on January 1, by the Rev. N. J. Poyntz, Frank A. Harding, chemist and druggist, Southsea, son of the late Eng.-Commander R. Harding, R.N., Portsmouth, to Helena, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. L. Little, Littleport, Cambs.

KEENE—BELLIN.—At St. John's, Finsbury Park, London, N., on December 29, 1907, by the Rev. G. B. Latreille, Hedley Havelock Keene, pharmaceutical chemist, Margate, to Gertrude May, daughter of Mr. Wm. Bellin.

KING—WEBB.—On January 7, at St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, by the Rev. Leonard Savill, M.A., Vicar of Swanley, Kent, assisted by the Rev. W. F. G. Sandwith, M.A., rector of the parish, Mr. Humphrey Hastings King, elder son of Mr. Henry S. King, of St. Petersburg, to Marjorie Mary, elder daughter of Mr. E. A. Webb, of Gramercy, Harley Road, South Hampstead, and 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C.

Deaths.

BLACKHALL.—At Denside Cottage, Brechin, on January 5, Helen Ferrier, widow of William Blackhall, chemist and druggist.

CLEMENTS.—At Cootehill, co. Cavan, on January 5, Sarah, dearly beloved wife of Alfred Clements, of the Medical Hall.

GROVER.—At Richmond, on December 21, 1907, Mr. John Jackson Grover, chemist and druggist, formerly in business at 45 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W., aged eighty-two.

KELLY.—At South Richmond Street, Dublin, on January 1, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Patrick Kelly, pharmaceutical chemist, professor of chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

LONGBOTTOM.—At Keighley, on December 29, 1907, Mr. John Thomas Longbottom, aged forty-seven. For many years Mr. Longbottom had been the representative of Messrs. G. L. Greenwood & Co., manufacturing chemists and druggists, Keighley.

MCKENZIE.—At Bridge of Allan, on January 7, Mr. Charles McKenzie, chemist, Glasgow, aged thirty-six.

PEAT.—At Louisa Street, Darlington, on December 30, Mr. Thomas Kirk Peat, formerly in business as a chemist in Redcar and in London, aged seventy-eight.

TAYLOR.—The death is reported of Mr. George Spratt Taylor, pharmaceutical chemist, who was formerly a member of the Board of Examiners for England and Wales and superintendent of written examinations in London. Mr. Taylor was in business at 13 Queen's Terrace, St. John's Wood, N.W., until his health broke down a few years ago, and the pharmacy was taken over by his son, Mr. T. Morley Taylor. For many years Mr. Spratt Taylor was one of the most familiar personalities at pharmaceutical gatherings in London, and when anything had to be done for the Pharmaceutical Society which could not be done by members of Council, such as the work of scrutineers, Mr. Spratt Taylor was a most willing helper. He also frequently occupied a vice-chair at the annual dinners of the Society. He died in his birthplace, Knaresborough, and was buried there on December 27.



Personalities.

MR. W. F. GULLIVER has been elected Treasurer of the Western Chemists' Association, in place of the late Mr. J. W. Bowen.

MR. ROBERT SWEETMAN, chemist and druggist, has been appointed a member of the Borough Higher Education Committee of the Ludlow Town Council.

MR. R. A. ROBINSON, leader of the Moderate Party on the London County Council, has given five guineas towards the L.C.C. fund for the provision of meals for children.

MR. JOHN BARGE, chemist and druggist, Belgrave Pharmacy, Mutley Plain, has been elected a member of the committee of the Plymouth Incorporated Mercantile Association.

MR. S. J. LEWIS, B.Sc., Ph.C., A.I.C., formerly with Messrs. Dakin Bros., has commenced practice as an analytical and consulting chemist at 122 Newington Causeway, S.E.

MR. HARRY LUMB, of the travelling staff of Messrs. Ayrtton, Saunders & Kemp, Ltd., Liverpool, has obtained an appointment with Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., and expects to commence his new duties early in February.

MR. RALPH CUTHBERT, chemist and druggist, 12 Westgate, Huddersfield, has been re-elected a director of the Huddersfield Mutual Plate-glass Insurance Society, which has for the third consecutive year paid a bonus of 75 per cent.

MR. R. LORD GIFFORD, who has previously unsuccessfully contested a seat for the Blackburn Town Council, has again been nominated in the Liberal interest for a vacancy which is to be filled at a bye-election on January 16.

MR. GEORGE S. BUTCHER, chemist and druggist, Salford, whose retirement from active business is noted elsewhere in this issue, has devoted much time to public work. Mr. Butcher was Chairman of Booth's Charity, and for many years he held the position of honorary apothecary as well as Chairman of the House Committee of the Salford Royal Hospital.

MR. ARTHUR DECK, J.P., the veteran Cambridge chemist, was able on New Year's Eve to emerge from his retirement in order to continue the custom initiated by his father nearly ninety years ago of ushering in the new year. On the King's Parade, as the clock struck twelve, he let off a number of rockets specially prepared for the occasion by Brock, and was the central figure of an enthusiastic gathering.

THE APPOINTMENT of Mr. R. A. Robinson, jun., to control the administration of the Food and Drugs and Weights and Measures Acts in Middlesex (*C. & D.*, December 28, 1907, p. 959) is still the cause of considerable newspaper criticism. Both "John Bull" and the "Bowes Park Weekly News" comment sarcastically and at considerable length on Mr. Robinson's qualifications for the newly created post.

MR. VINCENT WOOD, Worshipful Master of the Valentia Lodge, 3097, on Saturday, January 4, initiated his eldest son, Mr. Vincent A. Wood, into the Craft. Many eminent Grand Officers, including Viscount Valentia, were present at the ceremony, and a large gathering of members and visitors. After the initiation the brethren enjoyed a very pleasant evening, the musical programme being of a very high standard.

SOME correspondence has been taking place in the Scarborough Press on the question of the value of secondary education to the children of working-class parents. The following extract from a letter appearing this week is decidedly interesting:

A few years ago, in a chemist's little shop at Filey, there was a boy named Mayo Robson, the son of the shopkeeper. In the ordinary course of events, if that boy had been "content" to remain in the station of life that circumstances seemed to have allotted to him, he would have succeeded his father as a dispenser of medicines. Neither the parents nor the boy were "content" to remain in the "station" allotted to him, so sacrifices were made by the parents to enable the boy to obtain a higher education than his then position in life seemed to warrant. Now for the result. Dr. Mayo Robson is one of the first surgeons in

Europe, and in one particular surgical operation is regarded as the ablest man in his profession. Would it not have been a distinct loss to suffering humanity if that boy had been relegated to his seemingly proper station in life, and remained in that chemist's little shop for the rest of his natural life?

MR. EDWARD B. DUNKERTON, manager of Messrs. Lennon's wholesale and retail branch at Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony, is now at home for a two months' holiday. Mr. Dunkerton is a Lincolnshire man, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. Kemp (now Kemp & Elmitt), 200 High Street, Lincoln. He passed the Minor examination in 1899, and about a year after was engaged by Messrs. Lennon, Ltd., to go out to South Africa as an assistant. He was five years in Kimberley, and during the past two years has managed the Bloemfontein branch, developing it especially on the wholesale side. Mr. Dunkerton is enthusiastic about South African pharmacy, and sees a good future for it, in spite of the "croaking" that is heard. He spontaneously remarked that the most desirable reform required in South African pharmacy is an Examining and Registering Board for all the Colonies—this, it may be remembered, was one of the principal planks of Mr. Dinwoodie's platform at the recent Board election in the Transvaal, and no doubt it will come in time. We asked Mr. Dunkerton about the prospects for chemists' assistants in South Africa, and his views may be summed up briefly: (1) None but qualified men should go out; (2) temperate men only are required; and (3) men must be willing to work hard and push business. The greatest trouble with assistants in South Africa is that they have more money to spend than at home, and many give way to drink. Those who do not fall into this error, and otherwise live well, get on in South Africa.

Trade Notes.

"CO₂ N/C" was the address on a letter. The Post Office delivered it to the Carbonic Acid Gas Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, which was right.

MESSRS. FINDLATER & Co., London Bridge, S.E., publish in this issue a reference price-list of foreign natural and mineral waters, with terms for London and other parts of the United Kingdom by the dozen or original cases.

GEORGE'S PILE OINTMENT.—With reference to the unofficial list of poisons in our issue of December 28, 1907, Mr. J. E. George, Ph.C., Hirwain, Aberdare, the manufacturer of George's pile ointment, informs us that it is now quite free from scheduled poison.

MESSRS. TIDMAN & SON, LTD., Bushell Street, London, E., have introduced three new packages of Tidman's sea-salt—viz., 1-cwt. bags (10s.), 56 lb. (5s. 6d.), and 28 lb. (3s.), which they send direct to chemists or their customers, carriage paid, giving the retailer 25 per cent. profit. A new and attractive showcard to the above effect is ready.

RAT-EXTERMINATION.—The Somerset Chamber of Agriculture have made an official test of the rat-exterminating properties of Ratin, with the result that they have issued a report to the effect that 200 rats on Marsh Farm, Yeovil, were killed by means of two large tins of Ratin No. 2. The farm was cleared of the vermin, yet no harm or inconvenience was caused to cats, dogs, pigs, and other live-stock.

MR. A. E. GREY (Botwright & Grey, Spencer Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.) recently delivered at the Finsbury Town Hall a popular lecture on "The Human Eye: its visual defects, and how they are optically corrected." The lecture has since been printed in booklet-form, and is well worth a perusal by chemist-opticians. We have no doubt Mr. Grey will send a copy to any of our readers who applies to him.

"CURE-I-CAN" is an ointment for skin-diseases, etc., for which strong claims are made by the manufacturers—the Macdonald "Cure-I-Can" Co., of 36A Granby Street, Leicester—and which is, according to all accounts, becoming increasingly popular. The chemist-retailer will be mainly interested in the fact that the prices are protected by the P.A.T.A., and that an average profit of 37 per cent. is secured on retail sales.

WINDOW-LETTERING.—We have before us some sample enamelled paper letters for fixing on shop-windows. These are a patented article sold by the Patent Window Letter and Poster Co., Badger Street, Bury. The letters are printed in colours and shaded in gold, and are stamped out ready for applying to the window for advertisement purposes. The letters are sold in founts or in boxes of assorted letters. Our subscribers should send to the company for samples. We may add that the letters are the invention of a chemist, who is now developing the idea.

The new "Rubwel" window-sign is a distinct novelty. It stands on its base 2 ft. 2 in. high by 15 in. at the widest part, and looks like a narrow miniature stage. Between the curtains is an athletic figure, and from behind the curtains, at each side, come four pink hands which typify what is to be done with "the new skin ointment." A specimen of the sign (which is very striking) comes to us from Messrs. Roche, Tomsitt & Co., 4 Red Cross Street, London, E.C., who are "Rubwel" agents for the South of England and all Wales.

"FORMATHOL" in tablet form is an agreeable substitute for the cumbersome and often troublesome gargle. It is a combination of formic aldehyde and menthol, as the name indicates, and the pleasant taste and attractive form in which these tablets are produced by Messrs. Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., of Brighton, make them acceptable not only to adults but also to children. As a mouth and throat antiseptic the combination is valuable, the addition of menthol being the result of a suggestion from an eminent medical man. Formathol tablets are put up in bottles of fifty at 15s. per dozen.

THE "ERASMIC" soap competition will close on January 31. It is a beauty competition, and has created wide interest, not only on account of the 500*l.* offered to the public in prizes, but because beauties are fond of seeing themselves in print. Our readers will remember that the Erasmic Co., Ltd., of Warrington, who have instituted the competition, are also offering 100*l.* in prizes to the retailers who distribute the forms to the winning beauties. This month the company are giving special terms for window-displays, particulars about which may be obtained on application.

VARNO VIBRATOR.—Since the popularising of vibratory massage for the relief of pain and for nerve disorders, several mechanical arrangements for the production of the requisite vibrations have been introduced. One of the simplest is that which is here illustrated as in use for neuralgia or headache. It consists of a band, which passes round any part of the body—head, chest, abdomen or limbs—and a vibration attachment, through which passes a chain with handles. This chain is shallow curved on one side to produce mild vibrations, and deep curved on the other for strong vibrations, when pulled through in the manner indicated. There is no question that it is an effective arrangement for



vibratory massage, and the price at which it sells (5s., in box, with full directions) will add to its popularity. It is put on the market by the Varno Vibrator Co., 6 and 7 George Street, Hanover Square, London, W., who have a most effective showcard for it.

ACOCANTHERA VENENATA.—Dr. W. H. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, London, W., writing in reference to Mr. George Oliver's notes on *Acocanthera venenata*, informs us that he has imported this drug from South Africa, and is proceeding to make some preparations from it. Dr. Martindale adds: "According to the various authorities, this plant contains ouabain,

or one or more toxic glucosides closely allied. Considering the minute dose which is customary for ouabain, it is extremely difficult to arrive at the exact dosage of the drug, and obviously considerable caution will be necessary with it should it come into use in therapeutics."

"MEMBROIDS."—The method of administering drugs in membrane, which was patented by Messrs. Evans, Sons, Lescher & Webb, Ltd., of London and Liverpool, many years ago, is increasing in popularity among medical men and the public generally. The tying-up of a drug in a small sac made of two layers of membrane presents difficulties to the mind of the ordinary person, but the difficulty has apparently been completely and successfully overcome, if we may judge by the latest samples of the Evans' "Membroids" that have been submitted to us. These consist of membroids of Bland (2-grain pill) and arsenic ($\frac{1}{100}$ grain), membroids of creosote (1 minim), and membroids of quinine (1 grain quinine sulphate), and each is elegantly finished with a membranous covering which is not acted upon until the drug has passed the pylorus and reached the intestine. Free samples for inspection may be had on application to the patentees.

Calendars and Almanacs.

An unostentatious but artistic calendar is sent out by Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster, New York, U.S.A., and Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C. It is $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$, and is printed and embossed in sage-green on a pale-green card.

The card calendar sent out by Messrs. Howards & Sons, Ltd., Stratford, Essex, and Hopkins & Williams, Ltd., Hatton Garden, London, E.C., has upon it a reproduced photograph in three colours of the original packages of the company's special manufactures, with a background of cinchona-bark. The cinchona-barks are particularly well rendered. The calendar is a monthly tear-off.

Messrs. A. M. Todd Co., Ltd., Kalamazoo, Mich., U.S.A., send us a beautifully produced card calendar for 1908. The calendar is contained on two cards, six months on each, and there is a covering card. The calendar, 15×10 , is elaborately adorned by embossed and gilded figuring, the ground design being trec-barks upon which are silhouetted women's busts. It is the finest thing of the kind we have received this year.

Neatness and effectiveness in design are characteristics of the illustrated almanac issued by Mr. George A. Parkin, chemist and druggist, Borrowash. The diary portion, properly so-called, is clearly arranged without undue amplification, the illustrations are well reproduced, and the reading-matter is varied enough to while away the tedium of many an evening hour.

A calendar sent out by the proprietors of Beecham's pills has monthly tear-offs fastened to the corner of a colour print on stout card, representing the horror of a boat's crew at the loss overboard of a box of Beecham's pills. The humorous element will be appreciated by many people. The St. Helens firm have other calendars and some good almanacs, supplies of which can be obtained by chemists on application.

If any fault were found with the almanac and price-list of Mr. Major Hill, chemist and druggist, Wisbech, it would be that it contains too much. "Major Hill's Annual" is so eminently prosperous-looking a production that it indicates an assured popularity. The combination of almanac and price-list is a good business arrangement, and the booklet is "business" all through from the "Medical Notes and Household Hints," which begins the literary section to the "Toilet Hints" which ends it. Mr. Hill has incorporated some smart advertising ideas of his own, the series of "living testimonials" (healthy looking local babies) in favour of Major Hill's Malted Food, and the little girl singing "No. 182 Wisbech" up on the telephone being particularly noteworthy. Mr. Hill also makes a feature of orders by post, an addressed printed envelope and order-form being enclosed with each almanac.

THE imports of drugs and chemicals into the Australian Commonwealth during the eight months ended August amounted in value to 734,000*l.*, against 664,000*l.* in 1906.

THE imports of drugs, chemicals, and apothecaries' wares into British South Africa during the nine months ended September 1907 amounted in value to 483,000*l.*, against 523,000*l.* in 1906.

Royal Tradesmen.

(Extracted from the "London Gazette," January 3, 1908.)

List of tradesmen who hold warrants of appointment to his Majesty King Edward VII. from the Keeper of the Privy Purse, with authority to use the Royal Arms. These warrants do not carry the right to fly the Royal Standard:

Allen & Neale, chemists at King's Lynn.
Baumgartner, Mrs., perfumer at Marienbad.
Bayley & Co., perfumers, London.
Brem, Carl, chemist at Marienbad.
Cooper & Nephews, William, manufacturers of sheep dip, Berkhamsted.

Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., chemists, London.
Court, Bruno, perfume-manufacturer, Grasse.
Day, Son, & Hewitt, cattle-medicine manufacturers, London.

Day & Sons (Crewe), Ltd., cattle-medicine manufacturers, Crewe.

De Castro & Wilson, chemists, London.
Evans, John, chemist in Dublin.
Farina, J. M., purveyor of eau de Cologne, 4 Jülichs Platz, Cologne.

Farina, Johann Maria, purveyor of eau de Cologne, Gegenüber den Jülichs Platz, Cologne.

Floris, J., perfumer, London.
Hewett, W. H., chemist at Cowes.
Metcalf & Son, chemists in Hull.

Rouw & Son, chemists at Ruthin.
Rudiger, Dr. Adolf, apothecary at Homburg.
Savory & Moore, chemists, London.

Scott, Thomson & Co., Ltd., R., chemists in Calcutta.
Scrubb & Co., Ltd., manufacturers of "Scrubbs' Ammonia," London.

Spratt's Patent, Ltd., manufacturers of dog-biscuits, game-foods, and incubators, London.

Squire, Frank R., chemist at San Remo.
Wood, R., purveyor of drugs, Windsor.

List of tradesmen who hold warrants of appointment to his Majesty King Edward VII. from the Lord Steward, with authority to use the Royal Arms. These warrants do not carry the right to fly the Royal Standard:

Apollinaris Co., Ltd., natural mineral waters, London.

Brand & Co., Ltd., meat-essence, London.

Burgoyne & Co., Australian wines, London.

Caley, A. J., & Son, Ltd., mineral waters, Norwich.

Cantrell & Cochrane, Ltd., mineral and aerated waters, Dublin.

Cerebos (1903), Ltd., table-salt, London.

Davis, Richard, mineral waters, London.

Duncan, Flockhart & Co., mineral waters, Edinburgh.

Ellis, R., & Son, mineral waters, Ruthin, North Wales.

Godes-Berger Mineral-water Co., natural mineral waters, London.

Greenhill & Co., wax, London.

Hogg, Robert, & Son, drugs, London.

Hogg, T. P., & Co., drugs, Paris.

Hooper, Strüve & Co., Ltd., mineral-water manufacturers and chemists, London.

Idris & Co., Ltd., mineral waters, London.

Jewsbury & Brown, mineral waters, Manchester.

Keen, Robinson & Co., Ltd., mustard, London.

Knight, John, Ltd., soap, London.

Lea & Perrins, Worcestershire sauce, Worcester.

Mumby, Charles, & Co., Ltd., mineral waters and ice, Portsea.

"Perrier," mineral waters, London.

Rawlings, H. D., Ltd., mineral waters, London.

"Rosbach," mineral waters, London.

Schweppes, Ltd., mineral waters, London.

Thwaites, A. & R., & Co., Ltd., mineral waters, Dublin.

List of tradesmen in the Lord Steward's Department having authority to use the Royal Arms and to style themselves "By appointment to the late Queen Victoria," but not to fly the Royal Standard:

Blake, Sandford & Blake, mineral waters, London.

Grisbrook, Edward, drugs, Windsor.

Sprules, Sarah, lavender-essence, Wallington, Surrey.

List of tradesmen who hold warrants of appointment to his Majesty the King from the Lord Chamberlain, with authority to use the Royal Arms. These warrants do not carry the right to fly the Royal Standard:

Reid & Sons, chemists, Aberdeen.

Atkinson, J. & E., Ltd., perfumers, London.

Beddard, John, chemist and druggist, London.

Borax Co., The Patent, Ltd., patent borax manufacturers, London.

Crosfield, Joseph, & Sons, Ltd., soap-manufacturers, London.

Davidson & Kay, chemists, Aberdeen.

Oldham, William, supplier of photographic chemicals, Eton.
Pears, A. & F., Ltd., soap-manufacturers, London.
Pope, Roach & Son, chemists, London.
Reid & Sons, chemists, Aberdeen.
Roberts & Co., chemists, London.
Roberts & Son, soap-purveyors, Windsor.
Russell & Co., chemists, Windsor.
Squire & Sons, chemists and druggists upon the Establishment in Ordinary, London.
Vinolia Co., Ltd., soap-manufacturers, London.
Whitfield & Son, chemists, Scarborough.

List of firms permitted to style themselves "By appointment to the late Queen Victoria," entitling them to the use of the Royal Arms, but not to fly the Royal Standard:

Beken, A. E., chemist and druggist, Cowes, Isle of Wight.
Clay & Abraham, chemists, Liverpool.
Ferris & Co., chemists and druggists, Bristol.
Frazer & Green, Ltd., chemists, Glasgow.
Gibbons, T. G., & Son, Ltd., chemists, Manchester.
Harvey, Hilliard & Son, surgical-instrument makers, Edinburgh.

Hillyer, G. A., soap-purveyor, Cowes, Isle of Wight.

Hopwood & Son, chemists Richmond, Surrey.

Murray, R. C., scientific chemical and physical apparatus manufacturer, London.

List of tradesmen who hold warrants of appointment from the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, with authority to use the Royal Arms. These warrants do not carry the right to fly the Royal Standard:

Atkinson, J. & E., Ltd., perfumers, London.
Biggleston, Edwin R., perfumer, Canterbury.
Court, Bruno, perfumer, Grasse.
Fergusson & Co., perfumers, Edinburgh.
Goodwin, M., purveyor of lavender-water, Plymouth.
Gosnell, John, & Co., Ltd., perfumers, London.
Pears, A. & F., Ltd., soap-manufacturers, London.
Penhaligon & Jeavons, perfumers, London.
Rimmel, Eugène, Ltd., perfumers, London.
Roberts & Co., chemists, London.
Russell & Co., chemists, Windsor.
Waugh, George, & Co., chemists, London.

List of firms permitted to style themselves "By appointment to the late Queen Victoria," entitling them to use the Royal Arms, but not to fly the Royal Standard:

Merle, A. & A., perfumers, Grasse.
Svender, E., perfumer, Nice.
Tranu, Alfred, perfumer, Aix-les-Bains.

Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Synthetical Suprarenine.—Messrs. Meister, Lucius & Brünig prepare this substance by condensing catechol with chloroacetic acid to form chloroacetylcatechol, which is then treated with methylamine, and the resulting methylaminoacetylcatechol is reduced to dihydroxyphenylmethylaminomethylcarbinol, or synthetic suprarenine, which, in the form of the hydrochloride, is said to be indistinguishable in physiological action from the natural alkaloid of the suprarenal glands.

Euc-rine.—Unna, after a long series of investigations on the properties of wool-fat arrives at the following conclusion ("Journ. de Pharm. et de Chemie," 1908, 1, 26). Wool-fat does not owe its power of absorbing water to its cholesterol ethers, as stated by Liebreich, but to its free cholesterol and oxysterols. The oxysterols and their derivatives are free from odour and unalterable, while the odour and gradual hardening of wool-fat is due to the cholesterol group of bodies. Unna has separated the oxysterol group of bodies, and terms a mixture of 5 per cent. of them with 95 per cent. of paraffin "anhydrous eucrine." Mixed with its own weight of water this is "eucrine," which is claimed to be an ideal fat for the exhibition of numerous substances to be absorbed in ointment-form.

Barbaloin.—An important paper appears in the current issue of the "Journ. de Pharm. et de Chemie" (1908, 1, 5) by Léger on the transformation of barbaloin into an isomeric aloin, which he has termed β barbaloin; he also finds that this isomeric aloin occurs naturally in various species of aloes. Léger finds that under the influence of heat (160° to 165° C.) barbaloin is isomerised—probably only into its stereoisomer. The β barbaloin obtained is uncrystallisable, but yields a crystalline chloro-derivative of the formula $C_{15}H_{17}ClO_5$. Léger considers that the change in optical activity is due to a change in the pentose portion of the molecule, and that the two aloins are merely optical antipodes. He has identified β -barbaloin in Cape aloes and in Uganda aloes. Not more than the merest traces exist in Barbados aloes, or other aloes rich in crystallisable aloins.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Private Companies

of two or more persons which are to be legalised in the latter half of this year, and to which the *C. & D.* has opportunely directed attention, can hardly fail to bring into more striking prominence the anomalous position of companies generally in regard to pharmacy and the Pharmacy Act. Members of Parliament and other superficial persons were in the habit of asking, when they looked at the recent Pharmacy Bills, "What, do you want to shut up the Army and Navy Stores?" or some such silly question. Perhaps the gifted and well-paid law officers of the Crown could discover, if they were to apply their massive intellects to the problem, some plausible reason for refusing to two persons a dispensation from legal disabilities which they insist on granting to seven. While they are about it they might further explain why one person should not be allowed to do what most likely two will be doing freely after July, and in that case what is the use of the Pharmacy Act at all?

The Therapeutical Statistics

supplied by the Central Hospital Pharmacy of Paris are interesting and valuable so far as they go, but it would be easy to draw conclusions from them too readily. In the first place, Paris is only one section of the medical world, and has usually been conservative in its therapeutics. Secondly, diseases, and consequently their appropriate remedies, have a habit of recurring in cycles, so that the experience of a decade has to be received cautiously. M. Bourgoïn seems to argue that we ought to wait ten years before judging whether a new medicine is to be regarded as really efficient or not. Why, then, has the highest position among medicines, both in professional and popular repute, for a great deal longer than ten centuries, and then was discarded. The steady reliance on what M. Bourgoïn calls the classic remedies, among which he includes opium, ipecacuanha, Sydenham's laudanum, extract of cinchona, lead plaster, mercurial ointment, and tincture of iodine, notwithstanding the generous reception of a host of new medicines, is noteworthy; but this only supports what produce and import records have always told us. The term

Classic Remedies

opens another avenue of reflections which might lead to unorthodox conclusions. Who makes remedies classic? Is it the faculty, or the people, or—shocking suggestion—is it quacks? Probably *hiera picra* is the oldest medicinal compound in existence. I believe Galen recommended it, and the Arab doctors undoubtedly prescribed it. But for the last thousand years or so it has been an old woman's remedy, and the profession has done next to nothing to keep its classic memory green. Its basis, aloes, is necessarily older than the compound; and notoriously this medicine has held its pre-eminence all through the ages largely by the favour of quacks. Antimony must be regarded as a classic remedy. We owe its introduction to Paracelsus, and its wide employment to the reckless and ignorant quacks of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, who proved its virtues as well as its dangers. Doctors fought against it ferociously, but it forced its way into their Pharmacopœias.

Gratitude to the Stores

does not come natural or easy to the ordinary pharmacist, and it is not surprising that the assertion made at a Hastings meeting that they had proved in some ways the chemist's best friends by making him a better

business man, should have been challenged. Mr. John Smith argued in reply that a process of development had been going on in all trades, and that chemists would have progressed commercially just as well without the example of the stores as with it. There is a good deal of truth in that view, and of course it is impossible for anyone to say what would have come to pass if things had not happened as they did. But it is worth while to ascertain as dispassionately as may be, why, wherein, and how the "stores" have secured any advantage over us, if, in fact, they have done so. What exactly was Mr. Robbins's criterion of a better business man does not appear, and there is plenty of room for difference of opinion on this important preliminary. A not uncommon notion is that a few years with the "stores" makes a man "smart"; teaches him to sell things which customers do not want; enriches his experience with a selection of tricks. Now, a smart man in that sense is not necessarily a better business man, nor is he always more successful, than one of the more sedate order; and, to be just to the stores, I am not at all sure that they train their men to that standard as a rule.

Store Trade

(using the term in its original and strictly correct meaning) was a direct adaptation to metropolitan requirements of the successful co-operative businesses of the North. These were themselves somewhat of flukes. Robert Owen's idea a hundred years ago was to establish co-operative factories, and to supplement these by shops where the products of the factories might be sold. This arrangement failed, but out of it grew the retail shops, and factories followed to wait upon the shops. The London scheme of so-called co-operation which originated some thirty or more years ago, owed its immediate and unexpected success to the fact that vast masses of well-to-do customers were simply writhing under the thralldom of West-end tradesmen. They could not shake off the old chains of long credit, they were helpless against the tipping of their servants, not one in a thousand had the courage to dispute charges, the "nouveaux riches" went to the shops where the carriages of the established aristocracy stopped, and to change your tailor, your provision-merchant, or your chemist was almost as unusual as to change your doctor or your solicitor. Besides, it would have done no good. When the chance came, therefore, of shopping for cash with a generous discount, the number who took advantage of it astounded both the shops and the stores. That much is history which, whether welcome or not, can hardly be questioned. What follows is

More Controversial.

Many traders adopted store methods. Cash sales and lower profits became far more general. There will not be much controversy about the last of these statements. But how do we stand now as compared with our rivals? The new generation of tradesman, certainly including chemists, have met the situation gallantly. They have stood up to their powerful antagonists, and have competed with them, and the wise ones among them have not relied upon their old associations, nor on their diplomas, nor altogether on the superior service they are often able to give. But what handicaps the really up-to-date pharmacist who realises the conditions of modern trading is not the capital arrayed against him, nor the advertisements, nor the electric lights, anything like as much as the public belief, rightly or wrongly acquired, in the fixed prices of the stores compared with the uncertainty of charges at independent shops. A price-ticket in the window makes no end of difference to the selling effect of the window-display; it just decides the waverer. A printed price-list in the house has much the same influence. The *C. & D.* says that the largest firm of multi-chemist-shop owners are about to issue a million price-lists. The reply to that ought to be five million price-lists from independent chemists. That is probably out of the question, but it is not impossible for the chemists in a particular locality to agree on a uniform tariff, at least for most of the articles they sell, and to subscribe for the printing of the results of their agreement.

AMALGAMATION IN THE POTASH INDUSTRY.—The Beienrode Potash-works are about to join forces with the Hattorf Potash-works Co., and are to receive from the latter 3,000,000m. altogether, or half the shares of the Hattorf Works.

"SANITAS" DISINFECTANTS.

"SANITAS OKOL"...	... efficiency 20 to 22	POWDERS, FLUIDS, AND SOAPS.
"SANITAS BACTOX" ...	" 10	
* "SANITAS SPECIAL FLUID" ...	" 7 to 8	
"SANITAS CREOCIDE" ...	" 5 to 6	
"SANITAS SOLDIS" ...	" 2	

* N.B.—"Sanitas Fluid" is the Standard Disinfectant for all Sick-room and Household purposes.

The "SANITAS" CO.,
LTD.,
LOCKSLEY ST., LIMEHOUSE, LONDON, E.
C. T. KINGZETT, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Chairman.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S MINERAL WATERS.

Ardwick Green, Manchester.

SPRATT'S DOG, POULTRY & CAGE BIRD FOODS & MEDICINES.

Trade Terms of

SPRATT'S PATENT, Ltd.,
24 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.,
or your Wholesale House.

WILCOX, JOZEAU & CO.,
49 Haymarket, LONDON, S.W.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS
OF PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES.

FRENCH & GERMAN PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

LOWEST PRICES.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

There are many worrying difficulties to be overcome in connection with the Registration of Trade Marks and the grant of Letters Patent, which members of the Retail and Wholesale Drug Trade can avoid by consulting an efficient agent, who would undertake all the trouble for an inclusive fee and obtain protection in the United Kingdom and abroad. Advice in the first instance free. Pamphlets gratis.

REGINALD W. BARKER.

56 Ludgate Hill, London.

FLETCHERS' HYDROBROMATES.

The titles "Syr. Hydrobrom." and "Syr. Hydrobrom. c Strychnia" were originated by us in the year 1879 and can only be legitimately applied to FLETCHERS' HYDROBROMATES. Legal proceedings will be instituted against any firm or person dispensing or offering for sale fraudulent imitations of FLETCHERS' SYRUPS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

FLETCHER, FLETCHER & CO., Ltd., LONDON, N.

Editorial Comments.

Pharmacy Legislation.

II.—The Shops Question.

IN the memorandum prefacing the Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill it is stated that "Clause 3 makes good an omission in the existing law by requiring that where a registered chemist carries on his business in more than one shop there should be a duly qualified manager in every shop where the chemist does not himself superintend the business." This proposal is not novel in the pharmacy law of the United Kingdom, for the Irish Pharmacy Act of 1890 contains a provision to the effect that every shop kept open for the sale of poisons or compounding medical prescriptions shall be personally managed by the owner or a qualified assistant. This is supplemented by a section which enables the Registrar under the Acts to get on demand the names of managers. These provisions are based upon clauses in a Bill drawn up by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in 1883, and since then several attempts have been made to legislate in this direction for Great Britain, but without success. A quarter of a century ago the matter was more urgent than it is now, for then full effect had not been given to the provisions of Section 15 of the 1868 Act, which "strikes at the particular acts of those who conduct sales of poisons . . . whether master or servant," as Lord Chancellor Selborne said in the House of Lords on July 22, 1880. This was the first intimation that the qualification of the owner of a chemist's business does not cover the acts of all his servants; indeed, the personal qualification of the owner was at that time so strong an element of belief on the part of many members of the Pharmaceutical Council that the very direct hint by the Law Lords was ignored. Under the protection of the qualified-owner belief branch shops supervised by non-qualified men flourished right up to the time (1889) that the late Coroner Braxton Hicks forced the Council to take proceedings against an apprentice who sold poison in the absence of any qualified person, and was fined under Section 15. This was confirmed by Baron Pollock and Mr. Justice Hawkins on appeal. This emphatic decision killed the old idea of the qualification of the owner covering all transactions in his business, and since then branch shops have more generally been under qualified management, in so far as a qualified man is necessary for selling, dispensing, and compounding poisons. Hence the demand for better

control of branch shops has been mitigated to the extent that the administrators of the law have the power to detect and punish illegalities committed in such shops. There still remains, however, the objection that an unqualified person may be the manager of a shop, and the qualified assistant may be under his control, to do what he is told in regard to poisons, or otherwise act as a sort of legalised dummy. This is the anomaly that it is now proposed to remedy. The Society, in the Bill laid before the present Parliament, has departed from the comparatively simple provisions of the 1883 Bill, the result being a complicated series of prohibitions, which are exceedingly debatable in their application to chemists themselves. The five clauses are thus summarised in the memorandum to the Bill:

The objects are: (a) To check the practice of opening and carrying on divers shops for the sale of poisons, and to afford adequate protection to persons frequenting the same by providing that every such shop shall be under the *bonâ-fide* personal conduct and supervision of a duly qualified person:

(b) To put an end to the abuses at present attending the hawking of poisons, and to better regulate the sale of the same by providing that no poison shall be sold except in a shop which shall first have been duly registered:

(c) To provide for the maintenance of a register of shops where poisons may be sold, and also a register of the duly qualified chemists *bonâ-fide* conducting each such shop, and to enable the Registrar from time to time to make corrections in and additions to the same.

These provisions apply equally to persons, companies, firms, co-partnerships, and bodies of persons. Consideration of the clauses shows that the proposals are not so simple as the memorandum makes them out to be. The following is an analysis of the provisions:

1. It shall be unlawful for any person, etc. [as above] to keep any shop for retailing, compounding, or dispensing poisons or compounding or dispensing medical prescriptions, unless the shop is *bonâ-fide* conducted by a registered person.

2. It shall be unlawful to keep such shop unless it is registered and the name of the registered person managing the shop is registered.

3. It shall be unlawful to sell, or to negotiate or participate in the sale by retail of any poison at any place other than an open shop.

4. The address of the place where a poison is sold is to be regarded as the address of the seller.

5. The Registrar is to keep a register of shops and a register of *bonâ-fide* conductors of shops.

6. The owner or owners of a business carried on in any shop must apply in writing to the Registrar for its registration. The names and addresses have to be given, including partners in firms. Application must similarly be made to register the *bonâ-fide* conductors of shops.

7. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society may make regulations (1) for inspecting the register, (2) for removing any entry from it, and (3) for giving extracts from it.

8. A fee of 2s. 6d. has to be paid for registering a shop and for registering the conductor thereof, also for an extract from the register.

9. Buildings or parts of buildings rated to the poor are alone to be registered, unless the Registrar shall otherwise determine.

10. It shall be unlawful for any person to be registered as the *bonâ-fide* conductor of more than one shop.

11. Any entry on the register of managers may be removed by the Registrar on application as provided, or on proof of death.

We understand that the object of these complications is to make it easier to get at individuals who break the law. It does seem a pity to put the whole trade to real inconvenience and expense (recurring in the case of managers) for the sake merely of saving "the office" trouble in getting at a small percentage of offenders. The proposals put in a

perfectly straightforward manner in the 1883 Bill, and also in the Government Bill, are appended for comparison:

1883 BILL.

It shall be unlawful for a duly qualified keeper of an open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding medical prescriptions or poisons to keep open shop in more places than one, unless he shall engage and employ at each branch shop a person who would himself be a duly qualified keeper of an open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding medical prescriptions or poisons, and such person is *bonâ-fide* occupied in such branch shop, provided always that each partner in a duly qualified partnership may keep a separate shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding medical prescriptions or poisons.

GOVERNMENT BILL.

Any person who, being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, carries on the business of pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist shall, unless in every premises where the business is carried on the business is *bonâ-fide* conducted by himself or some other duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, as the case may be, and unless the name of the person by whom the business is so conducted in any premises is conspicuously exhibited in the premises, be guilty of an offence under section fifteen of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

Neither of these clauses is perfect in expression, but both are better than the five clauses in the Society's Bill, which, moreover, bring in the novel principle of shop registration and the objectionable principle of prohibiting qualified persons from exercising their calling anywhere else than in a registered shop. The latter is a most serious interference with the liberty of the chemist, and is entirely uncalled for. We submit these considerations in view of the probability that the Bill will be considered by a Select Committee. They embrace points which have previously been mentioned in public discussions, but which, we fear, chemists as a body have given little thought to, in spite of the fact that the proposals will circumscribe their business powers very materially.

P.S.—The Pharmaceutical Council said nothing at the meeting this week about the Pharmacy Bill, and this may be taken as an augury that the whole situation is being reviewed.

A Trading Record.

THE accounts relating to trade and navigation of the United Kingdom for the year 1907 were issued by the Board of Trade on Tuesday, and they show an amount of import and export business which has never been touched in the world's history. The total value of imports, exports, and re-exports reached the sum of 1,164,080,913*l.*, against 1,068,824,192*l.* in 1906. Judging from the December figures, however, it is plainly evident that the culminating point of the boom has been reached, and that this year a reaction may set in. Indeed, the "Times," which this week has been turned over to the tender managerial mercies of Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, declares, in quite Pearsonian style, that our trade is on the down grade. Thus:

In articles wholly or mainly manufactured the increase of exports is 279,746*l.* over December 1906; but the increase for December 1906 over December 1905 was nearly two millions and a quarter, a comparison which brings out very clearly the slackening that is going on in the output of manufactured goods, the most important class from the point of view of employment.

Surely an improvement upon the unprecedented improvement of 1906 cannot be regarded as "slackening." Still, it is well to be warned. The advance in exports last month amounted to 1,332,561*l.*, which is the smallest advance recorded for any month of the year, while the import increase of 1,330,894*l.* is also below the average of the previous twelve months. The course of the year's trade is best seen from the following table:

	1905 £	1906 £	1907 £
Imports ...	565,019,917	607,888,500	645,904,176
Exports ...	329,816,614	375,575,338	426,204,596
Re-exports ...	77,779,913	85,102,480	91,972,141
	972,616,444	1,068,566,318	1,164,080,913

Of the 1906-7 increase of thirty-eight millions in imports, thirty millions was in raw materials, which is satisfactory in conjunction with the fact that our imports of manufactured articles declined by 1,244,643*l*. Raw cotton and wool (among raw materials) were over twenty millions more, and the next largest increase was in oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums, which rose by 5,062,484*l*., the bulk of these products being imported in largely increased quantities. The food and drink bill went up by 9.2 millions, seven millions being due to grain and flour, the values of which have a tendency to increase. Among the manufactured articles our imports of chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours, rose by 1,532,967*l*. to 11,637,078*l*. The fifty millions increase in exports shown in the above table is divided between British manufactured goods 36.6 millions, raw materials 11.7 millions (10.6 millions of it coal, coke, and manufactured fuel), and food, drink, etc., 1.6 million. The remarkable advance in exports of manufactured goods has been the feature of the year, every item showing an increase, the largest expansion (10.8 millions) being in cotton goods, which is followed by iron and steel manufactures, etc., eight millions. Drugs, chemicals, etc., were 1,537,721*l*. more, the total reaching the unprecedented figures of 17,059,009*l*. The re-export trade shows an advance of 6,869,661*l*. on the year, and includes an increase of 350,343*l*. for chemicals, the total being 1,715,231*l*. Looking at the imports of chemicals, drugs, etc., for the whole year, the principal features are a decline in bleaching-materials, brimstone, and sulphuric acid, and increased imports of boron compounds, cream of tartar, glycerin, saltpetre, quinine, dyestuffs, and painters' colours. Quinine imports present remarkable figures this year, being 2,345,180 oz., against 1,973,039 oz.; but cinchona is a slowly decaying trade, imports amounting only to 24,470 cwt. On the export side the values of chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours were as follows:

1905	1906	1907
£	£	£
14,536,857	15,521,288	17,059,009

The 1907 figures denote an expansion in every item with the exception of cream of tartar and dyestuffs (other sorts), the declines in which are insignificant. The item "medicines" now reaches 1,735,214*l*., including 53,000*l*. for quinine. This we regard as one of the most gratifying items of the returns. Twenty years ago wholesale druggists in this country were face to face with a non-progressive export trade. The business seemed to have reached its limits. Then came in 1889 the important concession of drawback on spirituous medicinal preparations exported. The result has been practically the doubling of our export trade in medicines: orders for tinctures and the like bring other things with them. Here are the figures for the past three years, and the last three years before tincture drawback was allowed:

Exports of Drugs and Medicinal Preparations.

	£		£
1886 ...	670,525	1905 ...	1,464,598
1887 ...	650,440	1906 ...	1,519,471
1888 ...	887,422	1907 ...	1,735,214

There can be no question of the effect of the tincture drawback. Another determining cause has been the somewhat remarkable influence of this journal, which, by linking week by week distant parts of the Empire with the home markets, has certainly done good missionary work, and has opened accounts for many advertisers who had no other means of reaching distant buyers. The progress has been steady throughout two decades, and it is a striking tribute to the enterprise of British wholesale drug-houses

that they furnish the practically unequalled distinction of doubling a class of established trade within two decades. The figures which we give represent British products alone, not re-exports, for the latter are a distinct item in the returns. We believe it is still possible for British houses to do better. During the past month we have had opportunities of interviewing representatives from several distant parts of the Empire, and all say that American and German firms are getting business in the East, in Australia, and in South Africa, which would come to the Old Country if it was not allowed to slip. We are not disposed, in face of the 1907 returns, to bewail the live-and-let-live policy which permits competitors to get into our markets for nothing; indeed, they are a stimulus which we would miss. But decidedly there is room for greater expansion, and we hope that before another decade is covered it will be our pleasure to record annual exports of medicines at 3,000,000*l*. sterling.

A Crude Drug Review.

THE drug statistics which we publish on another page of this issue complete those for the year 1907, thereby enabling an opinion to be formed as to whether the volume of the crude drug-trade in London has shrunk or not. These returns relate to the public warehouses through which the bulk of the crude drug imports pass; and, while they show entries into the warehouses of goods mostly received from abroad, the deliveries relate to consumption both in this and many other countries. Indeed, it may be said that by far the larger proportion of the drugs specified are re-exported, the Port of London still being the chief entrepôt of the world, and the only market where goods find a ready sale at the current values of the day. Looking first at the imports, we note that while twenty-nine articles show an increase, twenty-one show a decrease. On the delivery side there have been increases in twenty-eight articles and decreases in twenty-five. As regards imports, the figures are satisfactory; but the deliveries indicate only slight progress, with a tendency for stocks to accumulate. Thus, the stocks of twenty-six products increased and eighteen declined. This tendency to accumulation of goods was more observable during November and December, and may be traced to the almost entire absence of the United States as a buyer during these two months, and to much smaller purchases on behalf of the Continent as a result of dear money everywhere. The tendency has, therefore, been to ship to London increased quantities of crude drugs (many of which are not mentioned in these returns). Especially has this been the case with the United States, and several instances have occurred where goods have also been diverted from that country, the stability of the London market being preferred. An item of exceptional interest in these returns is quinine, the stock of which at the close of the year was 3,531,520 oz., against 3,305,440 oz. in December 1906 and 2,806,864 oz. in 1905. In the twelve months the imports were 935,344 oz. and the deliveries 664,576 oz., leaving an increase of stock of 270,768 oz. The deliveries were 236,016 oz. more than in 1906, which is evidence of the increased consumption of quinine. Not since 1903 and 1902 have the deliveries been so large, when they amounted to 793,952 oz. and 873,488 oz. respectively. The stock of cinchona, on the other hand, has dwindled to 4,971 packages, only a small proportion of which is manufacturing bark. The imports were 2,000 packages less, and the deliveries shrunk by 4,366 packages to 6,390 packages, or 60 per cent. less, these figures being the smallest recorded for six years. The supply of aloes in boxes is only small,

but the feature here is the large quantity of gourd aloes in stock, which are forbidden entry into the United States. The market is well supplied with crude and refined camphor, the stocks being 30 per cent. more than last year, while the imports and deliveries exceeded those of the previous five years. The deliveries of cardamoms fell by 863 cases, but the weight is not ascertainable; the imports slightly increased, leaving a stock of 1,757 cases, or practically 500 more than in 1906. Ceylon increased her output last year, and the figures are expected to exceed 750,000 lb., rather less than half of which (334,000 lb.) has been taken by India and 283,000 lb. by the United Kingdom. The final figures are not yet available. It is curious that no cubebs were imported last year; so that the stock which supplied the 349 bags delivered has dwindled to 193 bags, which is 345 bags less than in 1906. It is significant that the present high prices have not attracted imports; but sales only occur at intervals. An all-round shrinkage in dragon's-blood has to be noted, and with a stock reduced by 50 per cent. to 61 cases (including Zanzibar drop and reed) the prospect of cheaper prices is remote. Benzoin, too, shows a substantial decline, imports being 1,314 cases less, deliveries 678 cases, and stocks 337 cases less. Compared with the period 1902-5, the demand was about normal. The arrivals of Tenerife cochineal were much larger, but the deliveries declined by 300 bags. In 1906 there was a slight revival in the demand, but the statistics for last year plainly indicate that the day of this dye has passed. Our market is well supplied with gamboge, and although 75 packages are recorded as being in stock, recent arrivals would bring these figures to about 120 packages. High prices have diminished the demand, as only 179 packages were delivered, which is considerably below the figures of the previous four years. East Indian myrrh is arriving liberally, the stock now being much over the 213 packages stated. It is curious that the imports last year stand at exactly the same figure as in 1906—viz., 426 packages—which may or may not be correct. Olibanum is a feature, the imports having shrunk from 4,000 packages to 1,300 packages; but only 300 packages less left the warehouses last year, thus reducing our stock to 1,072 packages—the lowest since 1903. The gum-arabic figures are favourable to better prices, the importations being 2,000 packages less, while deliveries have grown to 11,847 packages, leaving the stock (6,813) at over 1,000 packages less. A large proportion of these gums are quite unfitted for use in pharmacy. Tragacanth is a bright spot in the "gums," the figures showing a considerable movement. Varnish gums had a lean year, the imports of animi, copal, damar, and kauri exhibiting a substantial decline, especially copal, which fell by almost 10,000 packages. The consumption of animi, copal, and kauri was also materially less, damar alone showing a slight increase. With the exception of Matto Grosso, ipecacuanha shows a marked expansion, especially East Indian, of which 232 bales were delivered, these figures, of course, exceeding any previous years. Of the four descriptions we have a total delivery of 726 packages, or 105 more than in 1906. Our stock of jalap is small, but the figures do not possess any importance in forming an estimate of the position. Nux vomica is excessively scarce, a mere 20 packages representing the stock. Compared with 1906, the deliveries of rhubarb have improved by 16 cases to 656 cases; but the figures for the previous four years, 1905 to 1902, indicate a steady falling-off. The imports last year were large (1,032 cases), but only a very small proportion of this is fine cured root. "A sarsaparilla year" was 1907, the consumption running into 1,126 bales and the imports to 1,262 bales, but these figures do not represent

the full extent of the trade. The senna figures show violent fluctuations—*e.g.*, the imports in 1907 were 4,149 packages, against only 2,777 packages in 1906; but in 1905 8,028 packages were imported. The deliveries likewise are remarkable, being 4,912, 4,720, and 7,623 packages respectively, and the stock (795) is half what it was in 1906, and compares with 2,579 packages—the average for the quinquennial period 1902 to 1906. The shellac statistics disclose a stock of 24,917 cases, or practically double that of 1906, the increase being accounted for by larger Calcutta shipments and a lessened demand, consumption having fallen off by almost 4,000 cases to 44,659 cases, which is much lower than any corresponding preceding period. On the whole, it is apparent that 1907 was a good year for the London drug market, and the readiness with which imports were changed into money is one of the reasons why.

Orders by Circular Post.

Following upon the recent correspondence in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST regarding the surcharge by the Post Office of orders transmitted by circular post on forms not in strict accordance with the regulations, we addressed the Postmaster-General in regard to the matter. We particularly called attention to the fact that there are thousands of small shopkeepers throughout the country who have printed memorandum forms and who cannot go to the expense of having special forms printed for the writing of orders. We suggested that it might be possible in such cases to permit the memorandum forms to be used for orders subject to the word "Order" being written or stamped with an indiarubber stamp upon the top of the order. In reply we have received a letter (No. 613,428, January 3, 1908) from the Secretary stating that such memorandum forms as we submitted "would be allowed to pass if the words 'Order for Goods' were printed or hand-stamped at the head." The form which we submitted bore the name, description, and address of a firm, with spaces for date and name and address. This concession will remove a good deal of the ground for complaint regarding surcharges, and no doubt most business men who have not special order forms will provide themselves with hand-stamps for the appropriate wording on letter headings or memorandum forms.

Prosecutions under the Pharmacy Act.

There appears to be a growing desire among chemists in the country that the power of instituting prosecutions under the Pharmacy Acts should be taken from the Pharmaceutical Society and given to the local authorities or to a Government department. The Dewsbury Association discussed the matter temperately this week. In this connection we may note that before prosecutions can be instituted in Scotland the Society has to get the permission of the Procurator Fiscal of the district, and the recent cases in Aberdeen are a fair indication of the attitude of Scotch law officers on the matter. Although these officers have the power to prosecute they prefer that the Pharmaceutical Society should do so. One reason for this is that the Society is recognised as an expert authority, experienced in the administration of the Acts and in instituting prosecutions for infringement of them. It is not improbable that exactly the same view would be taken in England and Wales if the Acts were so amended as to transfer the penal powers to the Public Prosecutor. It seems to us that the advantages to the drug-trade of having a pharmaceutical body as prosecutors outweigh the disadvantages, and this view should not be lost sight of; but we gather that the trouble is largely due to the awkward position in

which divisional secretaries of the Pharmaceutical Society are placed when cases arise in their districts. This is due to the fact that the Society's dual functions are intimately blended. The advocates for reform would get most of what they advocate if there was differentiation in the Society's work—*e.g.*, by separating completely from the Society (1) the work of examination and registration of persons who desire to trade as chemists and druggists or pharmaceutical chemists, (2) the enforcement of the provisions in regard to the sale of poisons, and (3) prosecution of those who infringe the Acts in any manner. These matters might be entrusted to an elective body or Board of Pharmacy distinct from the Pharmaceutical Council, but necessarily representative of the Pharmaceutical Society and probably of the Privy Council, which has a veto in some matters under the Acts. This would have the effect of keeping the administration of the law in the hands of men brought up in the business, just as medical and legal matters are administered by elective bodies of these professions, which are distinct from society organisations.

The Chemists' Ball.

On Wednesday evening of next week the forty-second annual chemists' ball is to be held in the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, London. It is a time-honoured event, most of the stewards being of the second generation of those that dance. But we are pleased to see still on the list the names of several who were originators of the ball. We learn from the *C. & D.* of January 15, 1867, that "the Chemists' Ball was set rolling by a few assistants unconnected with the Society, but it soon gained a substantial coating of pharmaceutical patronage, and is now what our Transatlantic cousins would call 'a big thing.'" The report of the ball, which appeared in the February issue, may be quoted. It ran thus:

The ball at Willis's Rooms on the 30th ult. was a grand demonstration of unanimity on the important subject of recreation. Everybody appeared to be thoroughly happy, and the hours flew by with bewildering rapidity. Two hundred and forty-seven ladies and gentlemen were actually present. Although the arrangements were made upon the most liberal scale, the stewards were enabled to hand over to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society the surplus of 29*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* The success of this ball naturally led to the announcement that a similar gathering would take place next year.

It did, and every year since there has been a similar "grand demonstration of unanimity." That is one of the objects of the ball; the second is to aid the Benevolent Fund. The amount the ball has contributed to this fund in forty-one years runs into four figures—indeed, in 1897 the committee gave a donation of a hundred guineas to it. We ought not to omit the immediate purpose of the ball—a really pleasant evening with a good champagne supper served about midnight. Mr. E. R. Pritchard's band is to supply the music. Tickets (lady's 12*s.* 6*d.*, gentleman's 17*s.* 6*d.*) can be obtained from any of the stewards, or from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Vivian C. Hewlett, 35 Charlotte Street, Great Eastern Street, E.C.

Limited Partnerships and Limited Companies.

Very few limited partnerships have been registered so far. There appears to be some confusion in business circles between the provisions of Lord Avebury's Act and the new Companies Act, which, after July 1, 1908, will enable any trader who borrows money from a person to limit the liability of that person by registering as a private company, with the borrower and the lender as signatories. It is possible that this provision of the 1907 Companies Act may be more utilised than the provisions of the Limited Partnerships Act, which do not limit the

liability of the managing partners of a business. In this connection we call attention to a contribution in this issue by a solicitor with exceptional experience in matters of business liability and bankruptcy administration.

Prescribing of Secret Remedies.

It is said that medical practitioners of the present day are distinguished from their predecessors by the freedom with which they prescribe proprietary preparations. This is generally attributed to the change in medical education. Practitioners of a former generation had a good grounding in practical pharmacy, but now the curriculum is so crowded with medical, scientific, and surgical subjects that only a few lessons are given in practical pharmacy. The "Hospital" puts the case in a different fashion, thus:

The practitioner of medicine has succumbed before the invasion of the proprietary product to an extent which has become alarming, and threatens danger to his practice and to the health of the public. During the last twenty or twenty-five years the whole aspect of the art of prescribing has undergone a complete change; indeed, so great has been the change that it is now hardly recognisable as an art. Standard preparations and pharmacopœial products are being neglected, while their place is being usurped by ready-made proprietary products. Sometimes these preparations are of secret composition, sometimes the character of the ingredients is stated, and sometimes the exact proportions of each constituent are divulged, although the bare statement of the makers is not always to be relied upon. But all three varieties are the property of private firms in business solely to make money. The standard of proprietary products is regulated by the whim of the owners, sometimes altered to meet the requirements of the law or market advances, whereas, on the other hand, the standard of pharmacopœial products is fixed, and any deviation from that standard entails an offence punishable by law.

There seems a disposition at present to say such things—it is either effervescence or bile—which is somewhat regardless of facts that do not show such a lamentable state of affairs as the "Hospital" imagines. Early in 1905 we were assisted by chemists in various parts of the United Kingdom in an endeavour to ascertain the extent to which old-fashioned prescriptions have gone out, and it surprised many when it transpired that 90 per cent. of the prescriptions were free from proprietary articles or branded goods. Looking over the analyses once more we find that the district which most flagrantly favours proprietary articles is the West-end of London, where consultants are in practice; while the lower percentages of proprietaries occur in provincial towns, where, it may fairly be assumed, the prescriptions are those of general medical practitioners. We daresay that the percentage is still lower in the case of practitioners who dispense their own medicines. There is no doubt about the fact that proprietary medicines have increased in number, but if the "Hospital" inquires a little further it will find that a very large proportion of the prescriptions for these are for articles which are improvements upon official preparations. At one time pharmaceutical manufacturers gave their processes to the world, but since the day that Mr. G. F. Schacht preferred to keep the way of making liquor bismuthi to himself there has been an increasing disposition for pharmacists who specialise or produce a superior thing to keep it to themselves and profit by it. Exactly the same happens with medical men. A few here and there know more about some ailment than the average practitioner, and they set themselves aside at higher fees to advise about that ailment. This is ethically just, professionally correct, and not commercially wrong. Why should the opposite be averred in regard to medicinal preparations?

PLATINUM IN U.S.A.—The production of platinum in 1906 exceeded, as regards both quantity and value, that for any previous year, amounting to 1,439 oz., valued at \$45,189.

Limited Partnerships Act, 1906: A Criticism by a Solicitor.

THIS Act came into operation on January 1, and, however opinions may differ as to its usefulness, it is generally agreed that it has appeared too late. Shortly, its objects are to enable the establishment of a species of "commandite" company, or partnerships with sleeping partners whose liability shall be limited to the amount of their investment. Such firms and companies have long been in existence on the Continent, where they have had even greater effect in encouraging trade and commerce than the Companies Act of 1862 had with us.

The Act appears expressly to constitute an entirely new form of association or entity, partaking of the nature both of a joint-stock company and of a private firm, but being separate and distinct from either. It formally recognises two descriptions of partner—a "general" partner, who is in all respects similar to the member of private firms hitherto existing; and a "limited" partner, whose liability, subject to certain stipulations, shall be limited to the amount of his actual registered investment. A limited partner may not withdraw any of his capital or take part in the management of the business: if he does the latter he becomes a general partner and is fully liable as such. There appears to be no restriction, however, on the use of his name as part of the partnership style or firm name, and no minimum investment is prescribed as a condition of registration; both of which omissions are to be regretted. He has the right to full inspection of the books and investigation of the state of affairs of the firm, and may be consulted by his partners.

The Act, however, discloses many inconsistencies. There is no definition as to what acts and conduct on the part of a limited partner shall constitute "taking part in the management of the partnership business." The clauses and conditions under which a partner invests are very objectionable, and, unless specially excluded by a partnership deed, are likely to place him in a disadvantageous position.

By Section 6, the winding-up of these partnerships is assigned to the Companies Winding-up Department, an unfortunate provision, as limited partnerships partake so much more of the nature of private firms, and the ordinary law as to bankruptcy and deeds of arrangement appears to be thereby excluded. If so, this will create a revolution in commercial circles, and will considerably affect the position of wholesale firms in the case of insolvent debtors, as the bankruptcy law will have little terror for such debtors.

Sub-section 3 of Section 6 provides that in a winding-up the general partners shall be liquidators—unless the Court otherwise orders. This means that any firm in difficulties can, by payment of a small fee, register under this Act with a nominal limited partner, and set their creditors at defiance for an almost unlimited period unless the creditors commence a winding-up action in the Chancery Court.

The Act will probably also materially affect the position of chartered accountants attached to the various trades, who have hitherto been nominated as trustees under deeds of assignment or in bankruptcy.

There is no provision that the style of a firm shall contain any indication of its limited nature, and the only intimation of such to the public or creditors is in the few meagre and insufficient particulars required to be entered at the Joint-stock Registry. This will necessitate constant search and its concomitant expense.

There are provisions for the registration of various particulars and the gazetting of alterations in the capital, memberships, etc., and for heavy penalties against transgressors.

The advantage to an investor registering under this Act does not appear to be much greater than he already possesses under Bovill's Act.

It is to be feared that whatever benefits are conferred by this Act will be counterbalanced by the disadvantages which creditors will suffer if the provisions of the Act are unscrupulously used.

"IT IS A GREAT PLEASURE to renew my subscription for the *C. & D.*, which I am sure all your readers will agree is a most profitable investment."—So wrote a Cardiff chemist (48/3) on December 9, 1907.

Determination of Cineol In Eucalyptus and Cajuput Oils.

By C. T. BENNETT, B.Sc., A.I.C., F.C.S.

IN Messrs. Schimmel & Co.'s recently issued semi-annual "Report" a comparison of the various processes is referred to (*C. & D.*, January 4, p. 18), and results of experiments with a new method are given—namely, absorption by a strong solution of resorcinol. The phosphoric-acid method is condemned as being totally unreliable and useless.

The latter method, originally proposed by Scammell, is the one usually adopted for the valuation of eucalyptus and cajuput oils. In my experience it gives very fair results within certain limits, but in the case of oils deficient in cineol—that is, when the content is less than 50 per cent.—a lower indication than the true value is obtained, owing either to the incomplete absorption by the phosphoric acid or to the dissociating effect of the terpenes on the phosphoric-acid compound.

Hoping that the new method would give more accurate results, I have made a few experiments with it in the laboratories of Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., but am disappointed to find it gives results which are quite misleading. Thus in the case of a eucalyptus oil showing 65 per cent. cineol by the phosphoric-acid method, I find that resorcinol solution absorbs 82 per cent., while samples of cajuput oil showing 48 to 52 per cent. of cineol by the phosphoric-acid method, indicated 80 to 84 per cent. by the proposed new process.

The following figures, taken from Messrs. Schimmel & Co.'s table on p. 49 (English edition), show similar wide differences:

Eucalyptus Oil	Sp. Gr.	Cineol by Resorcinol Method	Cineol by Phosphoric-acid Method
1	0.9185	71 %	51 and 62 %
2	0.9142	81 %	40 and 51 %

Taking the specific gravity into account, it would appear that the results by phosphoric acid are nearer the truth than those by the resorcinol method.

Messrs. Schimmel & Co. point out that other constituents of the oil are dissolved, and promise further information in their next report, and until this important possibility of error has been investigated the new process cannot be accepted as giving even approximate results.

In the phosphoric process considerable pressure is necessary to obtain a dry solid compound. Scammell used a hydraulic press, but a small tincture-press answers well, as suggested by Allen (*C. & D.*, April 22, 1899, p. 641).

In my experience washing with petroleum ether is inadvisable as there is some tendency to decomposition, and the process given in the United States Pharmacopœia invariably gives low results.

Fractionation is a useful method of checking the result, the portion distilling between 175° and 185° C. being sufficiently accurate for the purpose, although it is necessarily influenced by the character of the other constituents of the oil.

A CURIOUS CASE from Corsica has been decided by the Court of Cassation. A doctor, prosecuted for illegal practice of pharmacy, pleaded (1) that doctors are allowed to dispense in places where no pharmacy exists, (2) that the pharmacy in this case was outside the town in which the doctor's house stood, (3) that the pharmacist lived in another parish, (4) that in the summer-time the Porto Vecchio pharmacy was closed six days in a week. The Court held that a pharmacy existed in the town in question—the fact of its being just outside the walls was compensated for by the fact that it was but three hundred yards from the doctor's door. The position of the pharmacy, not the pharmacist's dwelling, was the important question. If the pharmacist went up to Ospedale in the hot weather, he did so because most of the population of Porto Vecchio did the same: his *officine* in the lower town being only opened once a week during this period did not alter the fact that he was "keeping open shop" in Porto Vecchio.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE first meeting of the new year began under somewhat inauspicious circumstances; it was a quarter of an hour late in beginning, the weather was wet and wintry, two members were away through illness, one through a family bereavement, and the list of deaths mentioned by the President was exceptionally long. The last-named list referred to the deaths of Mr. Joseph Ince, Sir A. B. Garrod, Mr. J. W. Bowen, Mr. G. S. Taylor, and Mr. Edward Smith (Horsham). The Treasurer made an appreciative speech about Sir A. B. Garrod, and Mr. Wootton specially referred to the late Mr. Ince. The Vice-President, in moving the adoption of the report of the Finance Committee, stated that the financial outlook of the Society shows considerable improvement in the year that has just ended. He suggested that the chairmen of the various committees should meet together each year, with a view to promoting economies in their expenditure. The Benevolent Fund Committee (which was not included in the Vice-President's remarks) made grants amounting to 1037. When the Organisation Committee report came up some discussion was raised by Mr. Wootton because the reports of the meetings are not available to ordinary members of Council, and the curious fact was pointed out that, although an organisation meeting is not wanted by Bristol chemists, a meeting is to be held there at the end of this month. The Examination and Education Committee, who have been considering the conditions of registration of students, recommended that the subjects be English, Latin, one other language, and mathematics, but the Boards of Examiners will have to consider the matter before the altered regulations are adopted. The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales sent a letter in regard to reciprocity, suggesting that the Society should draft a Bill for presentation to Parliament dealing solely with this question. The Parliamentary Committee are to consider the subject.

THE monthly Council-meeting took place at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on January 8. There were present the President (Mr. J. R. Young), Vice-President (Mr. J. F. Harrington), Treasurer (Mr. Walter Hills), and Messrs. C. B. Allen, A. S. Campkin, M. Carteighe, W. G. Cross, R. L. Gifford, A. Hagon, J. Harrison, A. E. Hobbs, G. T. W. Newsholme, C. J. Park, P. F. Rowsell, C. Symes, E. White, and A. C. Wootton.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been confirmed, the PRESIDENT said that Mr. Gibson and Mr. Currie were unable to be present through illness, and Mr. Southall by reason of a family bereavement.

DEATHS.

The PRESIDENT said he was sorry to begin the new year with such a record of deaths. He announced the decease of Mr. Joseph Ince, a former member of Council and of the Board of Examiners; Sir A. B. Garrod, an honorary member; Mr. J. W. Bowen, formerly a member of the Board of Examiners; Mr. G. S. Taylor, also a former examiner; and Mr. Edward Smith, a Divisional Secretary. He remembered Mr. Ince ever since he had been acquainted with the Society, and knew Mr. Bowen as a particularly amiable man, whose sympathies were always with the Society.

The TREASURER, referring to the length of the roll of deaths, said it was one of the penalties of getting old to have to give one's remembrances. Of Mr. Ince, at whose funeral he was with Mr. Wootton, he said he (Mr. Ince) was more fitted for the study than for the rough-and-tumble of the commercial world. Then, after referring to Mr. Bowen and Mr. Taylor, he spoke of his acquaintance with Sir A. B. Garrod, whom he had known ever since he (Mr. Hills) came to London. Sir A. B. Garrod often in con-

versation referred to the early history of the Society, and contributed papers to the Society's "Journal" in former times. He was also the first Secretary of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council when that body had entrusted to them the production of the Pharmacopœia. Sir A. B. Garrod's last appearance at one of the Society's meetings was on the occasion of the delivery by the speaker of the inaugural address to the students in 1894. On that occasion Sir Richard Quain moved a vote of thanks, and Sir A. B. Garrod, in seconding it, said:

Of late years he had had little to do with the Society, but he had had a great deal to do with its early formation. He remembered meeting in 1842 at Jacob Bell's house with many of the founders of the Society, and that was one of the earliest meetings of the Society. . . . With regard to prescribing chemists and dispensing doctors, he considered that both were errors and that each should confine himself to his own sphere. As far as quack medicines were concerned, he could say that they were opposed to the principles of the Royal College of Physicians, and he himself had never prescribed any drug that was not in the Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Hills added that Sir A. B. Garrod's prescriptions evidenced immense care and a thorough belief in the efficacy of drugs.

Mr. ROWSELL said the remarks of the Treasurer would be much appreciated by Sir A. B. Garrod's relatives.

Mr. WOOTTON said that Mr. Ince was the first London pharmacist with whom he became acquainted when he (the speaker) came to London forty years ago. Mr. Wootton spoke of Mr. Ince's high intellectual attainments, adding that he was a man quite incapable of being influenced by sordid motives. Spending a day with him a few weeks ago he (the speaker) was struck by the brave way in which Mr. Ince was bearing the two heavy bereavements that he had suffered.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said he first knew Sir A. B. Garrod in 1858, when he did a little chemical work for him. He was a man who did much to promote good feeling between dispensing chemists and doctors. Mr. Carteighe also referred to Mr. Ince's early days, when he was one of a trio of young examined pharmacists whose aims were to elevate the craft, and mentioned the remarkable address on pharmaceutical ethics which Mr. Ince gave before the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Nottingham in 1866. This address had an excellent effect on the chemists and druggists who were present, with whom the impressions had existed that West-end pharmacists could not grasp the conditions with which chemists had to deal in the country. Mr. Ince would have been delightful and happy in any walk of life. It was rather accidental than deliberate that he became a pharmacist, his inclinations tending in the direction of the Church. Mr. Ince recognised that true happiness depends on making the best of circumstances, and he always accepted cheerfully any set-back in mundane affairs. His business capacity was not of the kind that would now be regarded as first-rate. He was too straight, he could not avail himself of the scientific use of the imagination. Believing as he did in the perfection of everything he would not have been able to give way to the tendency on the part of the public, which began in the latter part of the Victorian era, of being satisfied with passable or second-rate articles. Mr. Carteighe then referred to Mr. Bowen, who was for years troubled with rheumatism and cardiac mischief, so that he had to exercise great care in living in order that he could do his work satisfactorily. He was a man of many sides, and his success was due to plodding effort and ingenuity, as he had no assistance in capital. Mr. Bowen took great interest in botany and zoology, and was an artist of considerable ability.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT it was determined to send letters to the respective relatives.

ELECTIONS.

Seventy-one members were elected and eighteen restored to their former position in the Society. There were also forty student-associates elected, and six names were restored to the register of chemists and druggists.

FINANCE.

The Vice-President, as chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the report of that committee, which showed the following receipts :

Penalties and costs	£93	1	10
Subscriptions	10	10	0
"Pharmaceutical Journal," etc. ...	1,013	11	6
Examination-fees	1,452	0	0
Restoration-fees	2	2	0
Sale of registers, etc.	31	2	8

£2,602 8 0

After paying the amounts sanctioned by the Council in December there remained 1,106*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* with which to liquidate the following :

"Journal" and publications	£655	4	9
House expenses	135	2	1
Stationery, etc.	36	0	11
Current expenses	550	0	0
Salaries, etc.	267	1	8
School and examinations	59	8	1
Law-charges	131	15	8
Library	25	16	10

£1,860 10 0

The balances on the Benevolent Fund were as follows :

Current account	£307	5	11
(Recommended for payment, 15 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>)			
Donation account	64	0	6
Orphan Fund	121	2	6

The VICE-PRESIDENT stated that special donations had been received from the Glasgow School of Pharmacy and the Worcester Chemists' Association, and that 100*l.* had been invested on behalf of the donation account. In regard to the Society's financial position he said that the figures for 1907 show that there is an improvement on the previous year. The balance brought forward to 1908 is more than it was in 1907. It has taken some work and trouble to arrive at such a result, and the greatest thanks are due to the different spending committees, who have kept their expenditure down to the lowest level. Continuing, Mr. Harrington said he was anxious that the improvement should be maintained, the more so as the income is sufficient for the Society's wants. As the income cannot be increased the expenditure must be made according. If the income is exceeded it is necessary to borrow money or anticipate the next year's income, and he did not think the reserve of the Society should be pledged except in case of great necessity. He suggested that each committee should make estimates of extraordinary expenditure during the year, and that the chairman of the committees should consult as to which of their requirements were the most pressing. He did not include the Benevolent Fund in these remarks, as he agreed that, if necessary, the committee should spend every penny of the Fund, adding that the amount carried forward to 1908 was within 20*l.* of that with which the year 1907 began.

The PRESIDENT said he was pleased to hear the cheerful tone of the Vice-President, which would be particularly grateful to those who had taken a pessimistic view of the subject.

Mr. GIFFORD pointed out that there is an extreme anxiety with chemists in the country to get in touch with the Society, which could be made a source of income.

The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENCE.

The Benevolent Fund Committee's report was considered in committee, after which

Mr. CROSS moved the adoption of the report. A sum of 103*l.* was given in grants to seven necessitous persons.

The report was adopted.

The Treasurer was authorised to pay the annuitants at the usual quarter days in 1908.

L., M., S., AND H. COMMITTEE.

The report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee was next considered, some of the interesting matters dealt with being as follows : Two samples of terra sigillata were sent to Professor Hartwich, a corresponding member of the Society, for investigation purposes. Mr. A. D. Machado, of Perak, presented to the museum a collection of about 200 drugs and medicinal plants which had

been shown at the Agric-Horticultural Show in Perak. Messrs. Parkinson's account for 15*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* was passed. A missing spectroscope has again come into Professor Greenish's possession. The use of the polariscope has been granted to a member of the Society if he can satisfy the Dean that he understands the use of the instrument.

The TREASURER moved the adoption of the report, which was agreed to.

ORGANISATION.

The report of the Committee on Organisation was next considered, the chief points being the following :

A letter was read from the President of the Bristol Pharmaceutical Association indicating that there was very little desire in Bristol for a meeting under the new scheme, and that it would be difficult to get the officers together unless there was some special subject to discuss or some particular reason for drawing them together. After consideration it was resolved that it was urgently necessary for a meeting to be held at the Bristol centre, and the Secretary was instructed to arrange for the same either on the Tuesday or Thursday of the last week in January. The Vice-President agreed to preside at the meeting.

The committee discussed the possibility of holding a meeting in Wales, either at Cardiff or Pontypridd, on the last Wednesday in January, a date that had been suggested as convenient owing to the occurrence of the annual dinner of the Cardiff Association. The committee was of opinion that it was not advisable to hold delegate meetings on the same day as the annual dinner of a local association in the same centre. It was eventually agreed that the meeting in Wales should be deferred.

Mr. GIFFORD read to the committee letters that he had received from officers of the Society who were present at the Preston and at the Leeds meetings, and he also read the replies that he had made thereto. The subject-matter of the letters had reference to (a) the necessity for an organising secretary; and (b) the desirability of taking some action to stop the sale of fraudulent imitations of official medicines.

Mr. WOOTTON said that the report of these organisation meetings, which it was promised should be sent to members of the Council, had not reached him yet. Is the report still going round? he asked.

The VICE-PRESIDENT : It was not meant for the Council, only for the Committee on Organisation.

Mr. HAGON said he suggested at the last meeting that the report should be sent to the members of the Council in rotation, and that was agreed to.

Mr. ROWSELL : I seconded the resolution.

Mr. WOOTTON, continuing, said it was time the Council should know something about the meetings. According to the report before them the Bristol chemists did not want a meeting, but the committee decided to hold one. There must be some good reason for running counter to local opinion. It is only possible for ordinary councillors to pick up little bits of information, but he gathered that the President with a considerable court went to Manchester to educate Mr. Woolley, the delegate of the Manchester Chemists' Association. Why should all this staff be taken to meet one Manchester chemist? Why not let all the local chemists come to the meeting?

The PRESIDENT explained that the scheme was drawn so that only delegates should be present, as it involves the payment of railway fares. In regard to the report of the meetings several members had told him that they did not want to see the report, and it was useless to send round a report that was not wanted.

The SECRETARY said that no formal resolution was passed, but he was instructed to hand the reports to any councillor who wished to see them. According to the scheme which was drawn up by the Organisation Committee, the meetings were intentionally confined to officers.

Mr. CARTEIGHE : Administrative meetings.

Mr. HAGON : Is that strictly correct?

The PRESIDENT : No; delegates may be present.

Mr. HAGON said that every member should make it a firm duty to see the reports. He had derived much profit from the perusal. Some plain speaking took place at the meetings which, he thought, did a lot of good.

The PRESIDENT said he wished to emphasise the fact that the meetings are doing good. In regard to those members who did not wish to see the reports, he ought to say that their attitude was rather one of indifference.

Mr. CAMPKIN said that the scope of the meetings could be

extended so as to make them really representative. At present the meetings are experimental.

Mr. NEWSHOLME said the meetings were really to educate the officers of the Society, and were not intended to be large public meetings.

Mr. HAGON asked in regard to the meeting proposed to be held in Wales. It would be ridiculous to hold a meeting on Wednesday in Wales.

Dr. SYMES referred to the change of form of the meetings, when a larger number of officers are apparently required to convince the local officers than was formerly the case.

The PRESIDENT said the scheme was one which had been threshed out in committee, and was in accordance with the recommendations of the Organising Committee. There is no secrecy in the matter. It is difficult to get gentlemen to speak at public meetings where there are reporters present.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said that the scheme provided that either the President or Vice-President and one member of Council and the Secretary should be at the meetings. There have been, however, two members of Council at one meeting, and at Manchester both the President and Vice-President were present.

Mr. WOOTTON reminded the President that he had not replied to the other part of his question, as to why a meeting was being held at Bristol in opposition to the desires of the local chemists.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, replying, said because the Bristol chemists thought a meeting was not desirable was the very reason why the officers of the Society should go down.

The report was adopted.

Mr. S. Stephens, Milnsbridge, was appointed Divisional Secretary of the Colne Valley Division, in succession to Mr. Calvert, Slaithwaite.

EXAMINATION AND EDUCATION.

The following is the report of this committee, of which the President is Chairman:

A list of the certificates in Preliminary knowledge at present authorised by the Boards of Examiners was furnished to each member of the committee, together with a copy of the new by-laws and a brief account of the recommendations of the two Boards from time to time bearing on Preliminary certificates.

The President explained that the most urgent matter before the committee was the formulation and consideration of a list of certificates which the Registrar could accept without question. He had had a draft prepared of proposed new regulations for the registration of students, and a copy had been furnished to each member of the committee.

The committee discussed the draft.

Mr. Storrar urged that the proposals in the President's draft did not give sufficient elasticity in the way of accepting students. He suggested that it might be advisable to authorise the Registrar to accept the certificates of the specified examining bodies, even though only four subjects (not to be specified) might have been passed in order to obtain one of these certificates. The committee thoroughly discussed the suggestion that the condition as to the number of subjects should be removed, but could not agree that it was advisable or that it should be recommended for adoption.

Eventually the committee agreed to report the accompanying proposals to the Council, and recommended that the suggested new regulations be remitted to both Boards of Examiners for their observations.

The committee proceeded to take into consideration the remaining portion of the examination regulations.

The committee is of opinion that the Council should request the Boards of Examiners to undertake at the earliest possible period the revision of the schedule of subjects of the examinations.

The proposed new regulations for the registration of apprentices or students require an examination in English, Latin, one other language, and mathematics. The inclusion of the words "one other language" was made the occasion of appreciation by

Mr. HAGON, who said the Welshman is now placed at least equal to the foreigner.

Dr. SYMES mentioned in the committee that he had raised the question of division of the Minor and a voluntary curriculum, and he thanked the committee for listening to him.

The TREASURER said only the urgent matter of apprentice registration was tackled by the committee. Some of

the members at least have open minds on some subjects; but it is not always possible to have what one likes, but necessary to be contented with what is practicable.

The PRESIDENT said the rest of the business before the committee had not reached a stage when it could be reported to the Council.

Mr. WHITE asked whether the proposed regulations would be in time for the Scottish examiners.

The PRESIDENT replied that a special meeting would be called.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Birkenhead and Wirral Association conveyed a resolution urging the advisability of promoting a Bill for the bestowal of the title of "pharmacist" on every person who has passed or who shall pass the Minor examination. The resolution is to be considered by the Parliamentary Committee.

Mr. J. P. Norwood, of Wath-upon-Deane, reported upon his division; but, on the advice of the Secretary, the report was not made public.

The Royal Sanitary Institute invited the Society to appoint delegates for the annual congress to be held at Cardiff next July. The Library Committee will consider this.

The Nottingham Chemists' Association sent a letter, in which it was stated that the Nottingham doctors were in the habit of giving verbal instructions to patients to obtain preparations containing scheduled poisons. The practice should be checked, and the Association asked the Society to communicate with the General Medical Council on the matter. This was delegated to the Law Committee.

RECIPROCITY.

A long letter was read from the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales stating that complete reciprocity is now established between the various States of Australia, and asking that, as the British certificate is recognised in New South Wales, steps should be taken to recognise Colonial diplomas in Great Britain. It was suggested that a short Bill be drafted dealing only with that subject, which, the letter said, would doubtless be easily passed by Parliament at the present time, when there is a general desire to draw together the Colonies.

The TREASURER asked if there is already inter-Colonial reciprocity, and the SECRETARY said, "No."

The PRESIDENT said that a New Year's greeting-card was prepared and sent to the various Pharmaceutical Societies, and several appreciative replies had been received.

This ended the public business.

January Examinations.

We have received from the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain the following list of persons who, having passed the Minor examination at the recent meeting of the Board of Examiners in Scotland, held in Edinburgh, were granted certificates for registration as chemists and druggists:

Anderson, H., Bedlington, R.S.O.	Moxon, John, Barnsley, Yorks
Bowis, W. J., West Bridgford	Petrie, Wm. Kinnell, Dundee
Brand, Alexander L., Dundee	Pirie, Herbert E. B., Edinburgh
Bray, James George, Glasgow	Powell, Albert R., Sheffield
Davis, Albert Henry, Warwick	Riekeard, R., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Docter, John A., Arbroath	Spence, John Walker, Peebles
Gauld, James Barelay, Aberdeen	Staffiere, Frank G., Dunfermline
Geddes, Charles, Fyvie, N.B.	Strang, Duncan, Callander
Johnstone, Thomas S., Lerwick	Sutherland, J. R., Lybster, Wick
Kirkland, James, Darlington	Tennant, Alexander B., Glasgow
Lawrence, Robert, Oban	Thomson, Alexander, Aberfeldy
Melrose, Thomas, Innerleithen	Timms, Daniel, Edinburgh
Miechie, George Lennox, Alva	Wiley, Francis Joseph, Barnsley
Mills, L. A., Burton-on-Trent	Wilson, Thomas Alexander, Ayr
Morrison, John, Larbert	

B. P. DOSE TABLE.—The Publisher of the *C. & D.* will send a copy of this to any assistant who asks him for it, the request being accompanied by an addressed postal wrapper.

INDIAN ESSENTIAL OILS.—The United States Consul-General at Calcutta has issued a report on Indian essential oils, the information in which is taken from the paper by Mr. David Hooper, F.I.J., F.C.S., published in the *C. & D.* of February 2, 1907, p. 207.

The "Unión Resinera Española," of Barcelona, produced, during 1906, 3,932 tons of oil of turpentine and 14,601 tons of colophony, being an increase of 946 tons of turpentine and 2,445 tons of colophony over the preceding year. Most of the colophony was exported to the United Kingdom.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

A MEETING was held at No. 67, Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, January 1, at 3 P.M., Mr. J. Smith (President) in the chair. The other members present were Mr. G. D. Beggs (Hon. Treasurer), Dr. J. A. Walsh, Mr. W. F. Wells, Mr. W. Vincent Johnston, Mr. J. Michie, and Mr. J. H. Bowden.

DEATH OF MRS. KELLY.

The minutes having been confirmed, the PRESIDENT intimated with regret that Mr. Kelly, the lecturer in chemistry, had written to him to say that Mrs. Kelly died that morning at one o'clock. They were all shocked by the receipt of this sad news, especially as Mr. Kelly was present at a committee-meeting on the previous night, and at that time did not anticipate any serious result. He (the President) was sure it had come as a great blow to Mr. Kelly. (Hear, hear.) He moved a sincere vote of condolence with Mr. Kelly and family in their bereavement.

Dr. WALSH seconded, and said he was sure they all very deeply deplored Mr. Kelly's loss. Mr. Kelly was an old member of the Council, and was thoroughly well known by pharmacists throughout Ireland on account of his teaching for them for so many years. Every one of them would join in their expression of sincere regret at his bereavement.

The vote was passed in silence, all the members standing.

THE CORRESPONDENCE

read by Mr. FERRALL included the following letter from the Coroner for South Dublin :

Springfield, Kilteran, co. Dublin, December 19, 1907.

SIR,—At an inquest which I held at Rathmines on the 13th inst. the enclosed verdict was signed by fifteen jurymen, and I have been requested to send it to your Society. The bottle which I am sending you was found in the room of the deceased.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY.

Copy of finding of jury at inquest held on Christopher Twamley : "That deceased died at his residence, 55 St. Clairs Terrace, Harold's Cross, on December 12, 1907. His death was due to acute pneumonia and heart-failure. We consider that Mrs. Gannon, his landlady, was greatly to blame in not getting medical relief. We consider that all patent poisonous medicines should have a red label placed on each bottle, marked 'Poison.' The Coroner to be requested to send copy of this verdict to the Pharmaceutical Society."

A discussion took place as to the meaning of the jury in requesting that a copy of the verdict be forwarded to the Society, as there was no reference to any poisonous medicine whatever in the verdict, although it came out in evidence that a poisonous proprietary article was referred to. The Registrar was directed to write to the Coroner thanking him for his communication, and stating that, according to the law at present, all poisonous proprietary medicines must be labelled "Poison," and so far as the Pharmaceutical Society are concerned, they do their best to see that the law is complied with. They have, however, no control over the size of the "poisons" label, as that is a matter to be decided by the Courts. The subject will be kept before the Council, and in the event of promoting any Bill in future they will endeavour to get power to compel manufacturers to put a larger label on poisonous proprietaries.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following, on the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by the HON. TREASURER, were elected members : Mr. Patrick James Dunning, Ph.C., 13 Mitchel Street, Clonmel ; Mr. John Reidy, Ph.C., The New Medical Hall, Cahirciveen, co. Kerry ; Mr. Thomas Hamilton Edgar, Ph.C., 11 Newry Street, Banbridge ; Mr. Charles Edward Hill, Ph.C., Graigue, co. Kilkenny ; Mr. William Murphy, Mitchelstown, co. Cork.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

At this month's examination Robert Williams Laird passed with honours. The following also passed : Michael Jeffers, William Ryan, William Sheil, George Burton Johnston, Arthur Harold Storey, Samuel John Hudson, Patrick Joseph O'Meara. Fifteen candidates were rejected.

Festivities.

A Christmas Party.

A THOROUGHLY ENJOYABLE EVENING was spent by a large gathering of members and friends of the Wellcome Club and Institute at Dartford on January 4, on the occasion of the annual Christmas party. The entertainment was held in the staff clubhouse, which had been very tastefully decorated by members of the club. During the intervals between the dances a series of historical burlesques contributed to the evening's amusement. The programme included an excellent sleight-of-hand performance and some well-executed Swedish dances. The general manager was among the visitors from Snow Hill, and the works-manager, with other prominent members of the Dartford staff, was also present.

Assistants Dine.

THE members of the Tunbridge Wells Chemists' Assistants' Association held their New Year's dinner at the Academy, Dudley Road, on Thursday, January 2. Mr. Naylor presided, and was supported by a considerable number of members and friends. After dinner and the loyal toast, Mr. Stevenson proposed the only other toast of the evening, "The Association," to which Mr. C. Button responded. An excellent musical programme was afterwards rendered, including vocal and instrumental solos and quartettes by members of the company, and Mr. Tattersall delighted everyone with his humorous recitation in Lancashire dialect. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the artistes, and Mr. Stevenson was cordially thanked for making the excellent arrangements. The gathering dispersed at midnight, after a hearty rendering of "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem. We are asked to state that full particulars respecting membership of the Association can be obtained from Mr. T. Wells, Secretary, 81 Calverley Road, Tunbridge Wells.

A Finsbury Banquet.

THE London staff of Messrs. Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., to the number of eighty-six, were on Tuesday evening, January 7, at 6.30, entertained to dinner by Mr. Edward R. Allen to commemorate his return to business after an enforced absence of two months owing to an accident which resulted in a broken ankle. The host was supported by Mr. Wm. C. Allen and Mr. Kenneth C. Allen. After dinner the host made a few remarks, wishing his guests a happy and prosperous New Year. He said that since he entered the business forty-seven years ago he had never been absent for so long a period as the recent two months. He also mentioned that the present company was in another respect a record, as never before had eighty-six of the London employés sat down to dinner together. Mr. Wm. C. Allen also spoke. He said a ship cannot be run without the captain, and they were all glad to welcome back their captain, the host of the evening. Mr. Kenneth C. Allen and Mr. John Hobbs (manager) also made a few remarks, regret being expressed that Messrs. E. W. and G. S. Allen were unable to be present. The dinner was followed by some excellent music by members of the staff. Coffee was served, and after an enjoyable evening the proceedings terminated about 9.30.

New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Green, W. C. *The Merchant's Hundredweights Tables*. Imp. 8vo. 3s. 6d. net. (Poulton.)

Hainbach, R. *Pottery Decorating: A Description of all the Processes for Decorating Pottery and Porcelain*. 7½×4½. Pp. 260. 7s. 6d. net. (Scott, Greenwood.)

Thompson, H. *Elementary Lectures on Veterinary Science*. 3rd edit. 8¾×5½. Pp. 426. 10s. 6d. net. (Baillière.)

Walsh, D. *The Hair and its Diseases*. 2nd edit. 7¼×4½. Pp. 102. 2s. 6d. net. (Baillière.)

Winter Session of Chemists' Associations.

Association Presidents.

THIS week our portrait is that of Mr. Arthur Joseph Wing, President of the North Kent Chemists' Association. It comes



MR. A. J. WING.

in very appropriately now, because on Monday Mr. Wing commenced his thirtieth year in pharmacy. He is a native of Edenbridge, and served his apprenticeship there, extending his experience in situations in Maidstone, Birmingham, Hampstead, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. He passed the Minor examination in 1886, and on February 8, 1890, commenced business at 69 Powis Street, Woolwich, where he has been continuously since. Mr. Wing has been an active member of the Association since its inception, and his keen business ability and varied experience will assure the interests of the Association being carefully

looked after. He has not taken a particularly prominent part hitherto in pharmaceutical politics, but it is to be hoped that his new honour will bring him into closer touch with his *confreres* in pharmacy beyond his immediate Kentish environment.

Great Yarmouth Chemists' Association.

MR. HARVEY PALMER presided at a meeting held at 156 King Street, Great Yarmouth, on Thursday, January 2, at 8 P.M. Owing to the festive season and the bitter weather there was but a small attendance. Mr. J. W. Johnston's scheme received the favourable support of the Association.

Bradford Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Royal Hotel, Bradford, on Tuesday, January 7, Mr. H. R. Jackson (President) in the chair. A lantern lecture was delivered by Mr. H. G. Dutton, a member of the Association, and Detective Oliver Cromwell, of the Bradford Police Force, on the use of finger-prints in the identification of criminals. Both speakers were cordially thanked. The President announced the result of a competition for apprentices, which had taken place at the end of last year, with Messrs. A. Hanson, H. G. Dutton, and G. Penty as examiners. The competition was for a copy of Remington's "Pharmacy," presented by Messrs Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Mr. G. Moore, an apprentice to Mr. Marmaduke Firth, Hon. Secretary of the Association, gained the prize, and Mr. Wilkinson, of Oakworth, obtained a second prize, given by the Council of the Association. The prizes were presented by the President to the successful competitors.

Hull Chemists' Association.

THE ANNUAL MEETING was held at the Grosvenor Hotel on Tuesday evening, January 7, Mr. A. Richardson (President) in the chair.

A VOTE OF CONDOLENCE was passed to Mr. Chapman on the death of his eldest daughter.

REPORTS.—Mr. Walter Staning (Hon. Secretary) reported increasing interest of the members in the work of the Association, which was shown by a larger attendance at the monthly meetings and an increase of members during the year from twenty-seven to thirty-four. The work of the session was described. The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. C. Bell) submitted a report showing receipts of 15*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, and cash in hand and on deposit 11*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* The reports were adopted on the motion of Mr. Kenny, seconded by Mr. Glover.

NEW OFFICERS.—Mr. Bell, who was one of the original founders of the Association forty years ago, and the only survivor, was elected President, on the motion of Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Wharton; Mr. Robson was elected Vice-President, Mr. Staning Hon. Secretary, Mr.

Kenny Treasurer, and Messrs. Tebb, Smith, and Jones committee.

MEETINGS.—Mr. Bell's proposal to change the day of meeting from Tuesday to Thursday did not meet with favour.

It was decided to hold the annual supper on February 20.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Church House, Dewsbury, on Monday evening, January 6, Mr. Jno. Day (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. R. Gledhill, G. Walker (Secretary), G. N. Gutteridge (Dewsbury), J. Rhodes (Mirfield), F. Mallinson, A. B. Barker (Heckmondwike), J. S. Craven (Cleckheaton), R. Broadhead (Batley), S. N. Pickard (Ossett), A. Taylor (Morley), and W. Blakeley (Birstall).

LOST SYPHONS.—Camwal, Ltd., Harrogate, wrote acknowledging the resolution passed by the Association regarding the syphons returned from the Dewsbury district to the Bottle Exchange. The company assured the Association of their best support at all times and enclosed a copy of a letter to the storekeeper of the Dewsbury Bottle Exchange which suggested that all Camwal syphons coming into his hands from the Dewsbury district be held by him and not sent on to Leeds, but that the storekeeper should inform the Secretary of the Dewsbury Association, who would then make application for the syphons and receive them. On the motion of Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Pickard, the Association thanked Camwal, Ltd., for their courtesy in the matter.

PROPOSED CHEMISTS' UNION.—The circular letter on this matter from Mr. J. W. Johnston, Streatham Hill, was, on the motion of Mr. Gledhill, seconded by Mr. Broadhead, ordered to lie on the table until the next meeting.

DINNER.—It was resolved to have a dinner on Thursday, February 6, and to invite representatives from the Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Harrogate, and Huddersfield Associations to attend. Mr. Pickard proposed, and Mr. Mallinson seconded, that the President, Secretary, and Messrs. Gutteridge and Gledhill be a sub-committee to make the arrangements. It was also decided to invite the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, and failing that gentleman, a member of the Council. Several gentlemen considered that the Association should also have a whist-drive, and Tuesday, February 25, was fixed for this.

FEDERATION DELEGATES.—Messrs. Pickard and Gutteridge were appointed the Association's delegates to the Federation for the ensuing year.

TRANSFERENCE OF PENAL POWERS.—The question of the suggested transference of the Pharmaceutical Society's powers *re* poisons was discussed. The paper given at the meeting of the Federation was read by the Secretary (Mr. Walker). Mr. Broadhead remarked that all the Association could do was to decide whether the discussion at the Federation meeting should be continued in a free and open fashion. The feeling at the Federation meeting was that the discussion was perfectly in order, and that it was desirable the question should be raised. They did not see why the Pharmaceutical Society should object to some local body having those powers. He had no ill-feeling against the Society, and he thought it would be in the best interests of the Society that the transference of powers to local authorities should take place. At present the machinery of the Pharmaceutical Society was such that the expenses amounted to more than they got in fines. On the other hand, the police had everything at hand for carrying out the work. Mr. Walker: It seems a feasible thing to me. Mr. Gledhill said the present machinery was not sufficient to deal with it, and it was practically inert, and to a certain extent it rested with the Divisional Secretaries to set the thing in motion. If it was placed under the Government it would be taken out of the hands of the local secretaries. It was not very pleasant for them to have it to do, because the local secretaries were still looked upon as the men who gave the information to the Society. Mr. Pickard moved that

the Association agree with the discussion of the matter at the next Federation meeting openly, with a view to a resolution being taken on the subject. Mr. Craven seconded the motion, and it was carried.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at the rooms of the Literary and Philosophical Society, Church Street, on Wednesday evening, January 8, Mr. H. Antcliffe (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. J. Austen, G. Squire, J. G. Jackson, P. Carr, H. G. Williams, J. Evans, R. D. Douglas, J. Chadwick, J. B. Pater (Hon. Secretary), F. Fox, G. J. R. Parkes, C. H. Hewitt, and E. Seaborne. After the preliminary business the President called upon Mr. John Evans, F.I.C., to read a paper on the

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS IN SHEFFIELD.

The communication was chiefly concerned with food-stuffs, and was largely statistical, particularly in regard to the milk-supply, butter, and margarine. The author then referred to tea, coffee, and cocoa, and, speaking of baking-powder, said:

Although there is no legal standard for baking-powder, a conviction was obtained under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts on a sample which only yielded about 1 per cent. of carbonic acid.

Baking-powders vary considerably in composition, but as a rule they consist of sodium bicarbonate and an acid or acid salt. The acid portion may be tartaric acid, cream of tartar, or the acid phosphate of lime or alumina. As such a mixture would become inert if allowed to become damp, a certain proportion of starch (usually rice or maize starch) is added to prevent decomposition. A good baking-powder should possess the following characters:

1. It should yield from 8 to 12 per cent of CO_2 when moistened with water.
2. There should be no great excess of either acid or alkali.
3. It should be free from alum, lead, arsenic, etc.

Two samples of baking-powder submitted for analysis by a large co-operative society proved to have the following composition:

	1.	2.
Sodium bicarbonate	18.40	21.75
Tartaric acid	16.45	19.45
Excess sodium bicarbonate ...	18.80	1.81
Rice-flour	46.35	56.99
	100.00	100.00
CO_2 per cent.	9.65	11.40

It will at once be seen that sample No. 2 is far the better of the two. Not only is the yield of carbonic acid gas greater, but the ratio of the bicarbonate and the acid is more accurate. If these two samples were quoted at the same price, there is no doubt that sample No. 2 is of more value.

The co-operative societies might with advantage extend this principle of assaying to such articles of food as cocoa mixtures, mustard condiments, etc. In addition large retail dealers, the Unions of Sheffield and Ecclesall, the hospitals, who buy such large quantities at the lowest possible prices, might well copy the co-operative society in their buying.

Spirits were also dealt with, and Mr. Evans made a few remarks on drugs, which subject he discussed fully two years ago. Since he read his paper on Compound Liquorice-powder, two samples have been condemned owing to the presence of ground olive-stones. It is rather strange, he added, that although the Irish Local Government Board require most elaborate regulations to be observed to ensure the purity of the drugs supplied to the Poor-law Unions in Ireland, there is absolute lack of any such precaution in connection with the enormous quantity of drugs used in the Poor-law institutions of this country. He concluded that the majority of tradespeople pursue their callings honestly and with a due appreciation of their duty to the public, and he emphasised the point that the honest trader has nothing to fear, but everything to gain, from proper administration—the only protection he has against unscrupulous competition in this form. The careful administration of the Acts throws upon the retailer the onus of protecting himself against the danger of being victimised by the firms from whom he obtains his supplies. He can, of course, do this by means of a warranty, and should he still be suspicious it is clearly his duty to safeguard himself by submitting a sample of the suspected article to the Public Analyst, who is compelled by Statute

to undertake the analysis at a fixed fee limited to 10s. 6d. Mr. Evans drew special attention to the most significant fact of all in connection with this subject, and that is that it is a proved fact that a proper administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts results in an immediate and steady diminution of the rate of adulteration, and that it is only by this means that the purity of our supply of food and drugs can be ensured.

DISCUSSION.

The President, in opening the discussion, referred to the fact that although the ordinary chemist has nothing to fear as regards his business, he is handicapped if he loses a case of prosecution. He quoted two recent cases in which two chemists had been prosecuted. One, backed by the Chemists' Defence Association, defended the action, and the prosecution withdrew; whereas in the other case, where the chemist had no such backing, he was fined. There appeared to be nothing to show that the two cases were not on all fours. He thought it an injustice that the certificate of the city analyst should be sent to Somerset House with the condemned sample. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Carr was struck with the fact that although the inspectors were known to the shopkeepers and milk-dealers the rate of adulteration is so high as 10 per cent. [This is not, of course, a percentage of the milk sold, but of samples taken—generally the suspicious milk.—EDITOR.] He thought it is not the shopkeeper who knowingly sells the goods as adulterated—it is the wholesale dealer.

Mr. Austen said that in talking to older chemists years ago he was much struck with the immense amount of adulteration which occurred when they were assistants or apprentices: nearly everything was adulterated. Trooper's ointment was made of soot and lard, and horse-powders and paints were all adulterated in some way or another. He thought they had improved since those days, and he had no doubt (with a smile) that in a few years there will be no adulteration whatever—everything will be pure! (Laughter.)

The discussion was continued by Mr. Jackson and Mr. Parkes, the latter replying to the suggestion that warranties should be obtained with all supplies. This meant that every invoice received should be stamped with a warranty that the goods were up to standard. Were they going to give to the vendor a guarantee that they would only obtain their supplies of this article from him? (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hewitt followed, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Evans, who briefly replied.

THE MODERN GALEN.

(Tune: "Riding Down from Bangor.")

[We print herewith five verses of a song, written by Mr. F. A. Spear, of Plymouth, which is suitable for chemists' social functions. Mr. Spear wrote it for, and sang it at, a local gathering of chemists, and it "went" very well. Other chemist-vocalists may like to follow suit.]

When the sun is rising o'er the waking town,
See the gentle chemist take his shutters down;
See him wield his duster and his feather brush,
Waiting for his clients—waiting for the rush.

Lo! a worried mother tells her tale of woe,
How the baby's teasy and keeps crying so.
See his look of wisdom—therapeutic lore:
Penny cooling-powder—good old hyd. subchlor.

Stylish lady enters—*suaviter in re*:
"May I use your telephone or directory?"
Enter babe and mother, rather down at heel:
May she sit a moment? Baby wants a meal!

When the doors are fastened, extinguished are the lamps,
Stranger rings beseeching penny postage-stamps.
When his fellow-creatures close their weary eyes,
Galen takes a saunter—just for exercise.

Patient, proud, penurious; Duty's willing slave:
Pictures of devotion—beautiful and brave.
Noble public servant—how he would be missed!
May his name appear on the Old Age Pension list.

F. A. S.

Society of Chemical Industry.

LONDON SECTION.

A MEETING of this Section was held on January 6 at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W. Dr. J. Lewkowitsch, in taking the chair, explained that Mr. R. J. Friswell, the Chairman of the Section, was ill with pneumonia. The latest news was that an improvement had taken place in Mr. Friswell's condition. A letter wishing him a speedy recovery was ordered to be sent.

THE LATE MR. HALL.—The Chairman then referred to the death of the Treasurer of the Society, Mr. Samuel Hall. He paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of Mr. Hall, whose deeds, he said, "are written in golden letters in the annals of the Society." Nobody outside the Council could adequately gauge the sacrifice of time which the treasurership involved; but Mr. Hall loved the Society, and was quite unstinting in his services and work for it. Dr. Lewkowitsch then gave a few personal reminiscences of the late Treasurer, and referred to the funeral at Golder's Green, adding that no better inscription for his tomb could be written than the words, "He was a good man." The meeting then stood up, and in silence passed a resolution of condolence with the family of Mr. Hall.

BISMUTH-TESTING.—Mr. H. W. Rowell was then called upon to give his paper on "The Determination of Small Quantities of Bismuth." This was a colorimetric method, and is specially devised for assaying traces of bismuth in bullion, copper, or accumulator lead. The process was devised by Stone in 1884, and consists of a comparison of the colour obtained with potassium iodide in acid solution by means of the Nessler tubes. Much of the paper was taken up by describing the method of removing copper, lead, arsenic, antimony, and titanium before applying the test for bismuth. The sensitiveness of the method was stated to be such that 0.00001 of bismuth could be distinguished. In the discussion which followed, the difficulties of the ordinary bismuth-tests as applied to metallurgy were touched upon, and Mr. Chapman ventured the opinion that the paper was one which ought to have been given before a society of analysts; but subsequent speakers showed that the question is one for technologists, not analysts.

FEHLING'S SOLUTION.—Mr. J. L. Baker next gave an abstract of a paper from the Government Laboratory, Barbadoes, on "Fehling's Solution." The paper referred chiefly to the keeping qualities of the solution. The authors found that if in place of 65 grams of caustic soda per litre 100 grams is used as recommended by Violette, the mixed solutions keep practically constant if stored in the dark. In daylight considerable decomposition takes place. There was also mentioned a modified "filter-pad" used in testing for copper in the supernatant solution when the copper oxide has been formed. The pad consisted of three layers of filter-paper, and a drop of the liquid was put on the top one and the ferrocyanide-test solution applied to the bottom one, thus ensuring complete filtration. Another point was that an allowance should be made for sucrose naturally occurring in cane-sugar, each gram being equal to 0.0033 gram of invert sugar. In the discussion Mr. A. R. Ling spoke of the effect of excess of soda in the solution, and showed that the filter-pad method is not sufficiently sensitive. Mr. Chapman, Mr. Grant Hooper, and Dr. Divers also contributed to the discussion. Mr. Hooper stating that he was accustomed to make up Fehling solution in 100-litre quantities, but it was not kept many weeks before being used. Dr. Divers referred to the intense action of light on coloured solutions in tropical countries.

THE ORIGIN OF PETROLEUM.—As Mr. Friswell's paper could not be taken, owing to the author's absence, Dr. Lewkowitsch filled up the evening with a chat, as he called it, on the origin of petroleum. This turned out to be a fascinating review of the various theories which have been advanced. The problem is still unsolved, and all three theories—animal, vegetable, and mineral—may, the speaker said, probably live happily together. The vegetable theory is similar to that held about coal, except that altered circumstances have resulted in petroleum being formed. The animal theory advanced by Höfer is that enormous quantities

of fish have, in prehistoric times, become entrapped by the cutting off of an arm of the sea, and that their remains have produced petroleum through the action of time and various other agencies. This theory was afterwards worked on by Engler, who succeeded in obtaining hydrocarbons by distilling fish oil at high pressure, so that it is known as the Höfer-Engler theory. The mineral or geological theory was the one favoured by Mendeléeff. In this theory volcanic action has resulted in the formation of large quantities of carbides, which are subsequently decomposed by the infiltration of salt water. This pre-supposes the existence of fire in the interior of the earth, about which geologists are not all agreed. Moissan's researches on carbides gave a confirmation of the mineral theory, especially when he obtained hydrocarbons from carbides. Dr. Lewkowitsch discussed the difficulties of the different theories, especially the Höfer-Engler theory, where the absence of traces of nitrogen is a great difficulty, in view of the large quantities of albuminoids which must have been left by the putrefaction of fish. The upholders of the theory find no difficulty, however, as they suppose some agency which washed away the albuminoids. Also were mentioned later researches on the destructive distillation of wool-fat and lipase from castor oil, which yields a hydrocarbon of similar nature to petroleum; but the difficulty is in regard to the optical activity of the fractions.

The discussion was conversational, and ranged from the Druce mystery to bog-butter. In regard to the former Dr. Lewkowitsch gave some interesting particulars about adipocere found in dead bodies and about the bog-butter of Ireland. He said it is impossible at present to synthesise an optically-active substance without the intervention of life in some form.

Business Hints.

Axioms.

Cut out of your business everything that does not bear some profit.

Don't stand about; do something. If you've nothing else, get a duster and dust, but do something.

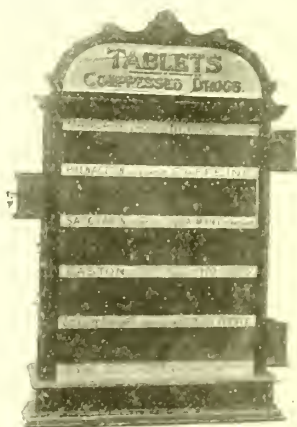
Don't let your assistants or apprentices be out of sight in the shop. It looks as if there was no trade about.

Talk to your customers, but don't bore them. Smile, and you will be called successful; never say trade is bad.

Advertise all the time, but begin by advertising with your shop windows and front. Don't waste an inch. All your stock should be represented in your windows at least four times a year.

A New Style of Tablet-case.

Mr. Jay Mack sends a photograph of a case which he has had specially lettered to suit his business. A similar



case was first sent out by Messrs. Allen & Hanburys. The case costs about 35s. to 40s., according to the mirrors included, and is neatly divided to hold tablet bottles. This style of case fills up the space above the counter, does away

with those old abominations the bent-glass cases, and still leaves counter space to transact business. Jay Mack thinks the old days of the customer balancing his coin on a bottle top, or peering through the pigeon-holes left between the old-style counter cases, are out of tune with present-day business.

The Window.

Clean shop-windows are a *sine qua non* for a chemist. Let your man use "Silverine" (see "Pharmaceutical Formulas"), it makes them glisten.

Dust in a window suggests to the passer-by dirty, ill-kept stock, carelessness, slovenliness, and little business. Buy a feather brush, or get a good clean duster, and give it to a willing helper to polish things up.

Don't have deep windows. If your shelves are 3 feet or so from the pane, get a fitter to move your uprights so that the shelves nearly touch the pane. Then build up your stock well forward. Passers-by stop at once with stock right to the front. They won't ferret into back scenery.

The Week's Poisonings.

SCHEDULED poisons only were used by suicides during the past week. There were eleven fatalities, only one being so far adjudged a misadventure. This was the case of Albert Clegg, a Didsbury cloth-agent, who accidentally poisoned himself with liniment of aconite and belladonna, which he drank in mistake for brandy.—Laudanum in overdose caused the death of Harriet Whitehead (53), of Manchester; Sarah Sims (69), of Holbrook; and Hubert William Evesham (30), of Birmingham.—Carbolic acid was the poison taken, with fatal results, by Charlotte Kennedy (60), of Belfast; by Christina Bruce (27) of Crieft; and by Emma Randall (13), of Hampstead.—Two cases in which strychnine-poisoning was indicated have occurred—one at Frome, where the victim was Henry White (30), and the other that of Annie Spence Howes (39), of Hanworth.—William Norcup (61), a Manchester gardener, poisoned himself with oxalic acid.—William Webster (62) died in a lodging-house in Westminster from chloroform-poisoning. At the inquest on Webster his employer stated that the bottle of chloroform found on deceased was his property, and that he used the drug to poison dogs and rabbits.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

- 73/21. Who makes Putine soap?
- 73/21. Who is maker or agent for Hygeia feeders?
- 76/21. Present address of the maker of Kameme.
- 75/54. What is Crisola, or where can it be obtained?
- 73/26. Name and address of makers of Kufek's food.
- 66/15. What is Guttæ Hæsti, a preparation used for the eyes?
- 02/02. Working formula for depilatory without barium sulphide or lime.
- 77/47. Names of makers of electro-plated or nickel-plated metal menthol-inhaler containers, nickelled shaving-stick containers, and similar goods.

Recent Wills.

MR. CHARLES EDWIN WHITE, of 59 Penge Road, South Norwood, chemist, who died on December 7, 1907, aged fifty-nine years, left estate of the gross value of 2,154*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, of which 1,675*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* is net personality.

MR. ROBERT ROBESY REDMAYNE, of Carlton House, Low Fell, Gateshead, who for thirty years was a member of the firm of Hugh Lee Pattinson & Co., chemical manufacturers, of Fellington-Tyne, died on November 30, 1907, aged seventy-nine years, left estate of the gross value of 960*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, of which 695*l.* 4*s.* is net personality.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., January 9.

BUSINESS in drugs and chemicals has not yet attained its normal proportions, but there is a steady undertone in most articles, and, judging by the number of inquiries about, a fair amount of business for the second week of the year is being done. Changes in values have, however, been mostly small and unimportant. Higher prices are asked for Chinese crude camphor, cassia, and aniseed oils, owing to the rise in silver. Carnauba wax is higher, and Liverpool quotations for copper sulphate have been advanced. Ammonia sulphate is firmer. Among fine chemicals cream of tartar is irregular and easier. Citric acid is weak. Lithia carbonate is being cut severely by rival makers. Silver nitrate has fluctuated in sympathy with the metal. Crude drugs show few changes pending the auctions next week, at which there will be a large accumulation of goods. Turpentine has been excited, and is much dearer. The chief changes of the week are as follows:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Aniseed oil	Ammonia sulphate	Citric acid	Antimony
Camphor	(crude)	Coconut oil	Cocoa butter
Carnauba wax	Caraway seed	(Ceylon)	
Copper	Mace	Cream of tartar	
sulphate	Petroleum	Linseed	
(L'pool)	(Russ.)	Lithia carb.	
Cotton seed oil	Resin	Rape oil	
Galls (China)			
Mastic			
Turpentine			

Cablegram.

NEW YORK, January 9:—Business in drugs is quiet. Opium is lower at \$4.90 per lb. for druggists' in case lots. Wayne County peppermint oil is slow of sale at \$1.60. Menthol is easy at \$1.95 per lb. Copaiba, hydrastis, and cascara are all unchanged.

Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market has hardly yet got into full swing after the holidays, but when this is taken into consideration there is a very fair volume of trade passing both on home and export account. Generally speaking the tone all round is steady.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder continues to move briskly at 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton for soft-wood casks free on rails. Export prices vary from 5*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton f.o.b. according to market, etc. Caustic soda, too, moves well at unaltered rates, and is steady; 76 to 77 per cent. 11*l.* to 11*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, 70 per cent. 10*l.* 5*s.* to 10*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and 60 per cent. 9*l.* 5*s.* to 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Ammonia alkali 58 per cent. is in good average demand and stands very steady at 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton in bags free on rails. Soda crystals are distinctly on the quiet side at present and somewhat weak at from 57*s.* 6*d.* to 62*s.* 6*d.* per ton f.o.b. Tyne, and 60*s.* to 65*s.* per ton f.o.b. Liverpool. Saltcake maintains its steady tone at about 42*s.* 6*d.* per ton in bulk free on rails. Bicarbonate of soda steady at 6*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.* per ton in 1-cwt. kegs, and 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton f.o.b. Liverpool in large casks. Chlorates of potash and soda 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.* per lb. according to quantity, etc. Yellow prussiates of potash and soda seem for the time being a trifle quieter, potash at 5¾*d.* to 6*d.*, and soda at 3½*d.* to 4*d.* per lb. Hyposulphite of soda is still very irregular, though

it seems quite probable that higher prices may rule again ere long. Large casks 5*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton, and 1-cwt. kegs 5*l.* 15*s.* to 8*l.* per ton, according to quality and quantity. Silicates of soda in good average request both on home and export account, 140 per cent. Tw. 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, 100 per cent. Tw. 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 75 per cent. Tw. 3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.* per ton, according to quality, quantity, and destination.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, although somewhat quiet, seems to have a steadier tone and to tend towards advancement from the following: Beckton 12*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* to 12*s.* 5*s.*, Beckton terms 11*l.* 15*s.*, London 11*l.* 15*s.*, Leith 12*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* to 12*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and Hull 11*l.* 15*s.* to 11*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

London Markets.

ACID, ACETYL-SALICYLIC.—A report is current of a probable advance.

ACID, CITRIC, is extremely slow of sale and weak, and although there is no tangible change, the quotation of 1*s.* 7½*d.* per lb. could probably be shaded on a firm order.

ACID, TARTARIC, is in fair demand for the time of the year at 10½*d.* to 11*d.* for foreign, and 11½*d.* for English.

ALMONDS.—An advice from Sicily states that, as usual about this time of the year, there is very little demand, but prices show no tendency to decline. For prompt shipment sweet is quoted 79*s.* 9*d.*; bitter, 80*s.* 9*d.*; current Avola, 90*s.* 6*d.*; choice ditto, 100*s.* per cwt. of 50½ kilos. f.o.b.

ALOES.—The arrivals comprise 80 boxes of Curaçao, about 400 large-size gourds, and two cases Zanzibar in skins, for which 90*s.* is wanted.

ANISEED.—Russian is unchanged in value at 23*s.* per cwt., with only a small business passing.

ANTIMONY.—At the close of last week lower prices were quoted for Japanese crude, but subsequently there was a recovery to 25*l.* to 27*l.* 10*s.*, at which business has been done. English regulus is also better at 35*l.* to 36*l.* per ton.

ARROWROOT slow at auction, good manufacturing St. Vincent being bought in at 2½*d.* and good Natal at 4*d.* per lb.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—Owing to the advance in silver, the prices cabled over for crude Chinese show a rise of fully 10*s.* at from 195*s.* to 205*s.* c.i.f.; on the spot holders quote from 185*s.* to 200*s.* per cwt. as to quality, but no business has transpired.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Japanese 1-oz. tablets are quoted in quantity at 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. c.i.f., and on the spot at 2*s.* 5½*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* English is unchanged at the quotations given last week.

CANARY-SEED is firmly held at 36*s.* per quarter for Morocco, but the demand is slow. Turkish and screened River Plate are also worth nominally 36*s.*

CAPRICUMS steady at auction, 34 bags Nyasaland realising 52*s.* to 55*s.* for good bright red off-stalk, and yellow and reddish at 32*s.* per cwt.

CARAWAY-SEED is firmer at 39*s.* to 40*s.* per cwt. for fair to good Dutch on the spot.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—As yet no business has transpired, but it is still anticipated that prices will improve later, as holders in the United States are not eager to quote at the moment. At the close we learn that business has been done on spot at 40*s.*, but some ask 42*s.* 6*d.*

CHILLIES.—At auction small sales of good bright large Japan were made at 50*s.*, good red Java were bought in at 50*s.*, and fine red Nyasa at 50*s.* per cwt.

CINCHONA.—At the auction to be held at Amsterdam on January 23, 11,265 packages, weighing 1,029,168 kilos, will be offered. The auction will also include 34 packages Java coca leaves, weighing 2,130 kilos. The shipments of bark from Java during December amounted to 1,190,000 Amst. lb., against 564,000 Amst. lb. in 1906. The total shipments for 1907 amounted to 17,212,000 Amst. lb., against 13,516,000 Amst. lb. in 1905 and 14,450,000 Amst. lb. in 1904.

CLOVES.—At auction 359 bales Zanzibar were bought in at 5*d.* to 5½*d.* for fair new, and 260 bales stems at 2*d.* to 2½*d.* for fair; 4 bags Seychelles sold at 5½*d.* Privately the delivery market has been quiet and easier, with sales of January-March at 4½*d.* and March-May at 5*d.* to 4½*d.*, also January-March shipment at 4½*d.* c.i.f., d/w.

COCOA-BUTTER.—At auction 50 tons of Cadbury's A sold at from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 4½*d.*, and for four cases (in 3-oz.

tablets) 1*s.* 5½*d.* to 1*s.* 5½*d.* was paid. At Amsterdam on January 7 75 tons Van Houten's sold at from 88½*c.* to 92*c.* (average price 91*c.*), against 92.85*c.* at the previous auction; 7½ tons de Jong sold at from 90½*c.* to 91½*c.*; and 9½ tons Suchard at 89*c.* to 91½*c.*

COPPER SULPHATE.—In Liverpool the price for prompt and forward delivery has advanced 5*s.* per ton to 22*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and on the spot 23*l.* 10*s.* is quoted.

CORIANDEER-SEED is quiet at 9*s.* per cwt. for Morocco.

CREAM OF TARTAR is irregular, and in some instances is quoted 6*d.* to 1*s.* easier at 86*s.* 6*d.* for 98 per cent., and at 84*s.* 6*d.* for 95 per cent. powder.

CUMIN-SEED sells in small lots at 40*s.* to 45*s.* per cwt. for common to fair Morocco. East India is quoted 37*s.* 6*d.*, and Malta 50*s.* per cwt.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Fourteen cases seedy lump have arrived.

FENUGREEK-SEED is steady at 10*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for Morocco quality.

GALLS.—Chinese are firmer, owing to the advance in silver, business having been done at 45*s.* c.i.f.

GINGER.—At auction no Jamaica was brought forward, the supplies consisting of Cochín and Calicut, a few lots of which sold at steady rates, including good small and medium cut at 56*s.* 6*d.*, and ordinary part mouldy washed rough at 31*s.*

IPECACUANHA.—The parcel of East Indian which recently arrived will probably be offered next week; 5*s.* 11*d.* was the last price paid. The siftings and some broken root have already been disposed of privately. Seven bales of Cartagena have also arrived, but no Rio. The last auction price for Rio was 5*s.* 6*d.*, but sales were subsequently made privately at slightly under, and for Cartagena the ruling prices were 4*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.*

JALAP.—Good testing root is very scarce on spot, and about the only holder of such quotes 8½*d.*, at which business will probably be done.

LINSEED is rather easier. Good qualities can be bought at 47*s.* 6*d.* to 50*s.* per quarter.

LITHIA CARBONATE.—Competition, which is extremely keen, has led to again lower prices. The primary cause appears to be the offering of American make at 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb., such offers being due to the financial stringency in the United States. The quotation for German make is 2*s.* 6*d.* and English 2*s.* 8*d.* per lb., but until the cheap American supplies are absorbed these prices are nominal. In New York it is announced that spot quotations have been reduced to 50*c.* to 55*c.* per lb., and sales are reported at the inside figure, while export sales to Europe have been made at even less.

MACE rather firmer for West Indian, about 80 packages being disposed of at auction, including fair pale 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.*, pale and reddish at 1*s.* 3*d.*, fair red at 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*, and broken at ½*d.* to 1*s.* per lb.

MANDRAKE-ROOT.—Spot prices range from 43*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.* per cwt. net, with sales at the inside figure.

MASTICH appears to be very scarce on the spot at the moment, 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb. being wanted.

MYRRH.—The somewhat large quantity of 110 bales, chiefly pale sorts, has arrived.

NUTMEGS.—The moderate supply of 243 packages was offered which practically all sold at irregular rates. Large sizes were easier, but small brought rather firmer rates.

OIL, ANISEED.—Owing to the rise in silver, higher prices have been cabled—viz., 4*s.* 4½*d.* c.i.f.—orders at 4*s.* 1½*d.* having been refused. Spot is firm at from 4*s.* 9*d.* for ordinary and 4*s.* 10*d.* for "Red Ship" brand.

OIL, CASSIA.—An advance of 1*d.* to 2*d.* per lb. is asked for shipment, but there is a cheap offer of 5*s.* c.i.f. on the market for 80 to 85 per cent. c.a.

OIL, CASTOR.—Hull make in barrels is quoted for prompt or January-June delivery at 31*l.* 10*s.* for medicinal, 29*l.* for firsts, and 27*l.* 10*s.* per ton for seconds, July-December delivery being 10*s.* less ex wharf London.

OIL, CITRONELLA.—Business in Ceylon oil for March shipment has been done at 10½*d.* per lb. c.i.f. London. On

the spot 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. is quoted for drums and cases respectively.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The cold snap has helped to stimulate the demand somewhat and the market is steady, finest 1907 Lofoten oil offering at from 67s. 6d. to 72s. 6d. per barrel c.i.f. terms. Our Bergen correspondent writes on January 6 that the oil market continues firm at from 64s. to 65s. per barrel f.o.b. Bergen for finest non-freezing cod-liver oil. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 190 barrels against 125 barrels at the same date of last year.

OIL, LEMON.—Advices from Messina quote an advance of 4d. per lb. in one quarter—viz., 5s. 6d. c.i.f. An offer of 5s. net f.o.b. Messina has been refused for a 2,000-lb. order.

OIL, OLIVE.—An advice from Messina states that, although the reports about the forthcoming crop continue favourable, prices experienced a further advance, as arrivals are still very limited, while, on the other hand, there is a very active demand, especially from Italy.

OIL, PEPPERMINT, is in rather more request, sales of Wayne County having been made at from 6s. 9d. to 7s., according to quality, and for H.G.H. 11s. has been paid. *Todd's* crystal white is quoted 8s. 6d.

OIL, SASSAFRAS.—Genuine American appears to be scarce on spot; 3s. 3d. is asked.

OILS, FIXED.—*Linseed* oil is firm at 22s. 9d. in pipes and 23s. in barrels. *Rape* is quiet at 30s. 6d. spot for ordinary brown, and 32s. 6d. for refined. *Cottonseed* is dearer at 22s. for crude, 23s. 3d. for ordinary pale refined, and 25s. for sweet refined. *Coconut* is 1s. easier for Ceylon at 29s., and *Cochin* is unchanged at 42s. spot. *Lagos Palm* is unchanged at 30s. per cwt.

OPIMUM.—The market as yet has barely opened, and there is very little disposition to do business. Quotations are therefore uncertain, but it would probably be possible to obtain good manufacturing quality at round about 14s., but even at this figure there is not sufficient inducement to purchase. The bulk of the Persian opium in London is held for firm prices, the spot price for 10 per cent. to 11 per cent. being about 14s., and for forward shipment about 13s. 6d. per lb.

SMYRNA, December 27.—The weather throughout the country continues to be exceptionally favourable for further poppy sowings and to the young plants, which have already sprouted and are doing well. Owing to the high value of opium, farmers are extending their sowings very considerably, and being favoured by propitious weather the acreage under cultivation is far in excess of other years at the same period. If all goes well, therefore, until the time of harvesting, a record crop may be expected. In these circumstances it is difficult to see on what grounds large holders are still maintaining a firm position. Their hopes of American consumers coming to their aid have been disappointed, owing partly to the financial crisis and to the fact that stocks of Turkey drug in bond in New York are being offered lower and lower every week, without finding buyers. Present nominal quotations of 19s. to 23s. per lb. will therefore have to be very considerably reduced before any buyer will venture to come on our market.

SMYRNA, December 28.—There is no change in the market. The arrivals amount to 1,325 cases, against 3,066 cases last year. The needs of European consumers are gradually beginning to make themselves felt, and it is hoped that after the Christmas and New Year holidays business will become a little brisker. European firms are already beginning to ask for offers, a sign that their stocks are very nearly exhausted. The temperature varies too much and it is feared that this may damage the next crop. We shall be able to give more detailed particulars in about a fortnight.

PEPPER.—The supplies at auction were all bought in, including fair Singapore at 4d., good Ceylon at 4½d., and *long* pepper at 5s.; privately fair Singapore is quoted at 4d. per lb., and for shipment a good business has been done, including February-April and March-May 3¾d. to 3½d. c.i.f. d/w. *White* pepper at auction was bought in at 10½d. for superior Singapore, 7d. for fine Muntok, and 4¾d. for fair Penang. Privately fair Singapore is quoted 5½d., and for arrival a moderate business has been done at firmer prices, including February-April and March-May shipment at 5½d., c.i.f., d/w.

PETROLEUM.—Russian is firmer to the extent of ½d. per gal. at from 6¾d. to 6½d. American is unchanged at 7d. to 7½d., and water-white at 8d. to 8½d.

PHENACETIN is steady, and, as prices are very low when compared with those of the raw material, it would not be surprising to see an improvement when business is fully resumed. The prices range from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. per lb., the inside figure being for 1-cwt. lots.

PIMENTO.—There were 58 bags offered at auction, but the bulk were disposed of prior to the sale at 3d. per lb. for fair.

QUININE.—Sellers from second-hand continue to quote 8d. per oz. for German sulphate in bulk, with buyers at 7½d.; but no business is reported.

QUICKSILVER.—Mr. Alex. S. Pickering has issued the following statistics in regard to quicksilver:

Year	Imports Bottles	Exports Bottles	Price	
			Highest	Lowest
1907	39,448	29,465	£ s. d. 8 5 0	£ s. d. 6 15 0
1906	38,823	27,712	7 7 6	6 17 0
1905	34,034	21,330	7 15 0	7 1 0
1904	33,212	27,277	8 5 0	7 14 0
1903	34,886	18,846	8 15 0	8 5 0
1902	33,192	19,519	8 17 6	8 14 6
1901	35,341	26,863	9 2 6	8 17 6
1900	32,725	25,869	9 12 6	9 2 6
1899	51,693	32,239	9 12 6	7 15 0
1893	54,563	34,014	7 15 0	6 16 0

The estimated consumption in the United Kingdom is 13,000 bottles per annum.

RESIN has advanced 3d. per cwt. to 8s. 9d. to 9s. per cwt. for common strained, and for ex ship 8s. 9d. is quoted.

SANTONIN.—The outlook for this product continues uncertain, and the opinion prevails in several quarters that the prices will be further reduced. As it is, buyers are only purchasing from hand to mouth. Although the official price varies from 9s. to 11s. per lb. as to quantity, there are second-hand sellers at less.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica is very scarce. The arrivals at the warehouse comprise 11 bales red native, one of Lima-Jamaica, and 6 bales genuine grey Jamaica.

SENEGA is steady at from 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d. net on spot, and 2s. 2d. c.i.f.

SERPENTARY.—Sales have been made at 1s. 10½d. c.i.f. terms.

SHELLAC. is dull of sale, small sales of fair TN orange having been made on a basis of 125s. to 122s. 6d. per cwt.; for arrival TN for January-March shipment is quoted 117s. 6d., e.i.f., and for delivery the market is lower, with sales of the May at 122s. per cwt.

SILVER NITRATE was advanced 1¾d. per oz. on Tuesday, but declined ½d. on the following day.

SULPHUR.—It is reported from Messina that an armistice has been agreed upon between the Consorzio and the Union Sulphur Co. for the purpose of studying the conditions of an agreement. There is a manifest desire on both sides to come to an agreement. The market is stationary at the following quotations: Crude, best seconds, unmixed, 77s. 9d.; thirds, ditto, 74s. 9d. per ton of 1,030 kilos. Refined sulphur blocks, in bulk, 81s. 3d.; in bags of about 55 kilos. gross, 86s. 9d.; rolls, in bags of about 1 cwt., 89s. 6d. Flowers of sulphur, in bags of 1 cwt., 105s.; "commercial" ditto, 89s. 6d. Ground sulphur, in bags of 1 cwt., "Commercial," 89s.; "best seconds" ditto, 85s. 3d. per ton of 1,015 kilos., all f.o.b. Sicily. The stocks in Sicily at the end of November 1907 amounted to 581,055 tons, against 519,941 tons at the corresponding date of 1906.

TARAXACUM is very scarce on spot, and extreme rates are asked—viz., 56s. for foreign, and for English even 75s. is wanted for the few hundredweights on offer. It is reported from New York that several recent arrivals of German root have been rejected, owing to the fact that they are below the required standard.

TONKA-BEANS.—The *Angostura* description is extremely scarce on the spot, 4s. per lb. being wanted.

TURPENTINE.—The market has been excited, and prices are much dearer in sympathy with a rapid advance in Savannah. Up to 40s. is said to have been paid on spot for American, but in the absence of sellers this price was nominally on Wednesday. The market closes flat at 37s. 6d.

WAX, JAPAN.—Small spot sales have been made at from 56s. to 57s.

Japanese Iodine.

The first general meeting of the Nippon Kagaku Kogyo Kaisha (Japan Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.) was held on December 16, when a dividend of 8 per cent was declared. Mr. Suzuki Saburoku, managing director, explained that the business of the company was in a very prosperous condition. A plot of land having an area of about 8½ acres had been purchased at Kameido, in the suburbs of Tokio, and the construction work on the new factory, which is progressing, is expected to be completed in March next, when the company will be able to turn out about four times its present production. He stated that the new factory will make iodine and potassium iodide by methods considerably in advance of those hitherto employed in Japan. The methods will materially lessen the cost of production, especially when taken in conjunction with other branches of this company's manufactures.

Sicilian Sulphur.

An advice from Messina, dated January 1, states that an understanding has at last been arrived at between the Consorzio and Mr. Frasca, but details have not yet transpired. It appears the latter promised to cease shipments to Europe until the conclusion of a definite agreement. The Consorzio, therefore, raised prices for the U.S.A., bringing them up to about the same level as those quoted for European markets, with the exception of San Francisco. For this market the same concessions as heretofore are granted on account of Japanese competition.

Drugs and Chemicals in 1907.

Mr. John C. Umney, F.C.S., Chairman of the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, in the course of a short review contributed to the "Chamber of Commerce Journal," says: "The markets in drugs, chemicals, etc., during the year were very changeable, due to varying circumstances. Of several crude drugs there was an appreciable dearth arising from scarcity of suitable labour for collection in the United States of America, while an abnormal drought in Southern Europe had marked effects. The disturbed monetary conditions in New York were, during the autumn, baneful to legitimate business. Taken as a whole, prices were in the first half of the year distinctly in favour of those who held stocks, but steady for the third quarter, and receding for the last three months. A reference to the prices current of wholesale druggists shows that the number of articles 'advanced' during the year was considerably greater than those marked 'lower.'"

Antimony in 1907.

The course of antimony during 1907 has been the subject of unusual interest, the fluctuations and the fall in the value of the metal (about 70 per cent.) having been greater than in any other metals. Market conditions, indeed, have been swayed from one extreme to the other, owing to the sweeping change in the supply and demand, compared with the previous year, when English refined antimony realised the unprecedentedly high figure of 125½ per ton. This extraordinary price was by no means artificial, as might have been inferred by many, as a considerable business was transacted by refiners in the neighbourhood of 120½ towards the end of 1906. It was brought about by the serious scarcity which arose after the Russo-Japanese war, and was first due to the disappointingly small quantities of Chinese crude antimony which were marketed in 1906, while reserve supplies at the end of that year were ridiculously small, owing to the increased trade demands which were experienced partly in view of the additional quantities which were also absorbed by the electrical industries and for the manufacture of bearing-metal for motor-car builders. In view of the extraordinary activity of trade across the Atlantic until last spring, requirements there were heavy. The year opened at about 115½, but with a gradual falling-off in the demand from all quarters, more especially on American account, prices fell away steadily all through the spring and the summer. The rapid collapse in the summer was accelerated by "bear" raids on the part of large dealers, whose operations were, it was said, intended to disturb those refiners who were at the same time actively interested in lead. A demoralised state of affairs ensued—both in refined and Japanese sulphide—when it was discovered that a good deal of antimony had been held back on the Continent, and the demand for a time practically came to a standstill. "Bearing" tactics were persisted in,

and the price, after reaching 80½ in May, dwindled as low as 32½ per ton at the end of August. The fact that the high price previously ruling had stimulated production, tended to swell supplies, while large stocks were carried in the United States. With the relaxation of selling pressure on Hamburg account the market took a decided turn for the better in September, with English regulus recovering to about 46½. Consumers' reserve stocks had apparently run very low, and dealers covered themselves freely against blank sales made during the depression, while the general demand was stimulated by the fact that the output of low-grade ores in Bolivia and elsewhere has been curtailed by the low price. Hopes held out as to a further recovery were, however, not realised, as the market has been overshadowed by the American financial crisis, and the demands usually forthcoming from the U.S.A. in the autumn have been conspicuous by their absence. Prices have thus reacted to about 33½ at the close of the year, with a desultory demand, and the present outlook does not appear to favour any material recovery yet awhile, in view of the disappointing state of those industries whose former requirements largely contributed to the high price. There is at the same time no apprehension as to a renewed break, owing to the restricted production.

London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of December 1907, and to the stocks on December 31.

	December		Stocks		1907	
	Landed	Delivd.	1907	1906	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes.....cs, etc.	79	127	264	329	1,867	1,934
".....gourds	—	9	1,551	—	2,789	1,238
Aniseed, star....cs	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arrowroot.....pkgs	150	629	5,762	4,354	11,123	9,719
Balsams....cks, etc.	60	46	508	493	690	674
Calumha.....bgs	—	103	1,09	393	946	830
Camphor.....pkgs	658	971	*2,715	906	12,297	10,831
Cardamoms	212	241	1,757	1,265	4,558	4,045
Cinchona....."	575	592	4,971	5,043	6,252	6,390
Cocculus indicus..	—	—	17	—	112	95
Cochineal....."	74	86	626	236	1,143	753
Cubeb....."	—	7	193	838	—	349
Dragon's blood....	14	10	61	128	101	168
Galls....."	124	78	2,046	1,311	4,092	3,358
Gums—						
Ammoniacum.."	—	—	11	11	34	34
Animi....."	43	44	185	191	591	1,011
Arabic....."	235	383	6,813	7,901	10,776	11,847
Asafetida....."	129	40	349	358	1,116	1,125
Benzoin....."	59	180	703	1,040	2,258	2,595
Copal....."	4,559	4,503	16,835	15,61	49,620	48,209
Damar....."	803	331	2,466	2,698	7,979	7,667
Galbanum....."	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gamboge....."	38	4	75	84	170	179
Gualacum....."	—	1	42	49	17	24
Kauri....tons net	15	47	628	1,357	1,823	2,550
Kino.....pkgs	—	—	60	59	37	23
Mastic....."	—	—	1	7	62	58
Myrrh, E.I....."	69	38	213	200	426	427
Olibanum....."	3	97	1,072	2,477	1,304	2,708
Sandarac....."	260	61	416	585	1,531	1,689
Tragacanth....."	1,341	745	4,185	5,096	13,495	14,466
Ipecacuanha—						
Cartagena....."	8	—	55	54	156	185
E.I. ("Johore")..	29	14	55	18	269	232
Matto Grosso....."	—	6	72	64	175	167
Minas....."	17	4	74	18	198	142
Jalap.....bls.	—	—	22	49	44	91
Nux vomica....pkgs.	—	—	20	76	853	887
Oils—						
*Aniseed, star...cs	—	—	21	57	53	90
*Cassia....."	—	2	23	19	107	102
Castor.....pkgs	49	47	303	275	1,776	1,656
Coconut.....tons	277	127	283	127	1,909	1,703
Olive.....cks, etc.	145	216	1,409	717	7,512	6,722
Palm.....tons	—	—	11	5	37	31
Quinine.....lb.	312	1,911	†220,720	£06,590	58,459	41,536
Rhubarb.....chts.	74	49	573	197	1,032	656
Sarsaparilla.....bls.	54	38	502	68	1,262	1,126
Senna.....bls, etc.	145	283	795	1,425	4,149	4,912
Shellac.....cs.	2,812	3,107	24,917	12,449	57,127	44,659
Turmeric.....tons	6	22	330	246	426	320
Wax—						
Bees'.....pkgs.	344	350	2,083	2,186	5,635	5,447
Vegetable....."	120	51	248	215	615	671

* Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included.

† Corrected.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

Formulae of Proprietary Articles.

SIR,—I have read the letter signed "W. C. D.," and beg to inform the writer that he is wrong in his presumption.

Yours truly,

St. Helens, January 6.

THOMAS BEECHAM.

That "£3,000" Article.

SIR,—The chief point of interest to me in "Beginner's" story is that for six years he appears to have lived on 12. per week. The difference between 12. and 32. per week for six years accounts for over 600% of his savings, and the "grit" shown by that probably accounts for the rest. I presume he is a bachelor. As to "Nomen's" query *re* running a business on 15 per cent. expenses, plenty of businesses are run at a smaller percentage than that in the country.

January 3.

M. WALKER.

A Shakespearian Curiosity.

SIR,—In his recent delightful excursion into the realm of Shakespearean lore, "Xrayser" has a note under the above heading in which he accuses the great poet of sacrificing sense to sentiment. I am not such a blind devotee of the immortal bard as to imagine him incapable of error: Shakespeare sometimes nods, as Homer did before him. But alone among the critics "Xrayser" has been able to discover an "anomaly" in the well-known apothecary scene in *Romeo and Juliet* (Act. v. sc. 1). "Xrayser" represents Shakespeare as making Romeo infer that he had seen the apothecary gathering herbs in the streets of Mantua! I venture to submit that your valued contributor has misread the text:

I do remember an apothecary—
And hereabouts he dwells—which late I noted
In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of simples; meagre were his looks,
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones:
And in his needy shop a tortoise hung,
An alligator stuff'd, and other skins
Of ill-shaped fishes; and about his shelves
A beggarly account of empty boxes,
Green earthen pots, bladders, and musty seeds,
Remnants of packthread, and old cakes of roses,
Were thinly scattered to make up a show.
Noting this penury to myself I said,
An if a man did need a poison now,
Whose sale is present death in Mantua,
Here lives a caitiff wretch would sell it him.

There is surely nothing here to suggest that Romeo had ever seen the apothecary anywhere but in his shop; it is a connected and vivid description of a single scene. It is, of course, the phrase "culling of simples" that has thrown "Xrayser" off the track. But I think there can be little doubt that the poet is not here using the word *cull* in its sense of *gathering or plucking*, but in its equally familiar sense of *picking out or selecting*. "Culling of simples" would therefore in this connection refer to some such simple operation as mixing a packet of herbs for a customer or preparing one of the numerous herbal compounds known to the old apothecaries as "species."

Yours truly,

Brighton, January 7.

C. S. ASHTON.

A Devil's Broth-pot.

SIR,—There is a general opinion amongst chemists now that we have nothing to hope for from Parliament. Well, the game is not played out yet, and in any case if we have nothing to hope for we have more need for vigilance than ever, as there is much to fear. If we cannot make headway with our Bill, we must turn our attention to making it impossible for the Government to advance theirs. We have tried to compromise, to discuss, to give and take, and if all is of no avail it is not for us to throw down arms. The Bill we put forward was a very moderate—even humble—expression of our demands. It was so humble as to constitute a modification of justice and a violation of strict rectitude from our point of view, and it contained the most moderate terms on which we could secure anything like harmony and unanimity among chemists. If the Government is so weak as to be dragged hither and thither by every faction, if it cannot set all factions aside and do what is reasonable, just, and in the public interest, then we must show that we are not overcome by similar weakness. We will do well to stand by every clause of our Bill, exactly as we presented it last Session. This is the only dignified course open to us. The alternative is acquiescence in the Government measure, and what is that measure? A kind of devil's broth-pot, into which unqualified storemen, co-operative men, sheep-dip and weed-killer manufacturers, unqualified dealers in poisons, dealers in patent medicines, have each thrown a handful of material to their own taste, and into which the Government is now willing to throw a little compulsory curriculum and a little shop registration with a view to mollifying us. Are we to help in the cooking of a potful of heterogeneous matter like this, or are we to help at the supping of it afterwards? I think I know little of chemists throughout the country if they answer in the affirmative. The only way to upset this broth-pot is firmly and calmly to press our own Bill, without modification or reduction of any kind.

I am not of opinion that we can get our way just now, but we can prevent our enemies from getting theirs, and I am still of the opinion that the near future will bring the country round to opinions on this question pretty much like ours. There are already mutterings about over-drugging and quackery, and it has never been shown that there is any general feeling in favour of the position taken up by sheep-dip and weed-killer manufacturers. In fact, it is plain that farmers resent the compulsory dipping order, which was passed at the instigation of dip-manufacturers entirely.

Yours truly,

Dumfries, January 6.

JAMES REID.

Warning to Retailers.

SIR,—It may be necessary to give warning to many chemists and druggists against promises and plausible statements made by travellers. Methods of doing business have become so keen that certain people seem ready to say anything to catch the unwary. To give a case in point: after being assured that if the stuff, or any kind of it, was found unsaleable, the statement I relied on was that the firm would be quite willing to take it back or exchange for other goods found saleable. Extended terms of credit were allowed—"plenty of time to get rid of the lot," as the traveller (a member of the firm) put it. The invoice indicated extended time of credit, but nothing more. On reporting limited sales and the purpose of returning unsold goods, I was met with a denial of there being any agreement to that effect. After a time I was met with such proceedings as forced payment in full. Perhaps the printing of this letter may warn some chemists against trusting travellers' fairy-tales, and to carefully observe that special conditions are indicated on invoices received.

Yours truly,

C. AND D. (66/27.)

The Late Lord Kelvin.

A Correspondent (65/67) writes with reference to remarks in our Editorial Notes of December 21, 1907: "Lord Kelvin may not have been our greatest intellect, but to anyone who denied it, a very natural question would be, Who is? It would be interesting to hear the answers. Kelvin may not have been a successful teacher of young students, and was certainly not of the type of the popular lecturer. Personally, I always found him a most fascinating speaker, and I have heard him frequently during the past

thirty years at the Royal Society of Edinburgh. His involved and parenthetic sentences were a little puzzling but always interesting. One could not but feel that he was listening to a master. The popular estimate of a man is often not that of those who know most about the subject, nor is it that of posterity. Professor Tyndall was inferior as a physicist to Clerk-Maxwell, Forbes, Tait, and Thomson, yet the 'man in the street' and the man in the first-class railway carriage would almost certainly have told you that Tyndall was the great man. Possibly in the present day one might point to a similar instance among living men."

Exclusive to the Trade.

A *Registered Chemist* (78/12), writing for extra copies of last week's issue says: "I had ordered copies through my newsagent and was pleased to see your reply to his inquiry. Though such papers as the 'Drapers' Record' are sold through the general trade, it is nice to know that the *C. & D.* does not offer the same facilities to the public." We cannot understand why chemists should try to get the *C. & D.* through newsagents. It saves time to write direct to our publisher, and causes no loss to newsagents, whom we do not supply.

Suggestions.

Chemists' Wine-licences.—Future legislation will surely contain some relief from the antiquated form of application (nailing notices on three dates to church-doors, etc.) and from the heavy tax of a licence which is no less when magistrates tie you down to medicated wine alone.

Your "*Dictionary of Medical Terms*" should be useful to insurance agents, who are often "done" by men trying to get relief—*e.g.*, "Methisis" (blind drunk) once got a man on the club. The agent did not know the meaning of the word.—JAY MACK.

Dispensing Notes.

Quinine and Salicylate.

T. C. W. (Cape Colony) (68/5) wants to know what the deposit in the following is:

Antipyrin. ....	...	...	...	5j.
Sodii salicylat. ....	...	...	...	3lj.
Quin. hydrochlor. ....	...	...	...	gr. viij.
Spt. vin. rect. ....	...	...	...	5vj.
Liq. ammon. acet. (conc.)	...	...	...	3iv.
Vin. ipecac. ....	...	...	...	3iv.
Spt. ætheris nit. ....	...	...	...	3vj.
Aquam ad ....	...	...	...	3iv.

[The trouble occurs in this mixture between the sodium salicylate and the quinine hydrochloride. If either be omitted the mixture remains clear. The precipitate is mainly quinine salicylate, and the remedy is to add more rectified spirit to dissolve it. We have not determined the smallest quantity that will do this, but double the quantity in the recipe dissolves the precipitate easily, and the mixture remains free from deposit.]

Legal Queries.

For concise statements respecting various Acts which affect directly or indirectly the Chemical and Drug Trades, see the "*C. & D. Diary*," 1908, p. 456; Stamped Medicine Law, p. 435; Pharmacy and Poisons Law, p. 448; and Patents Law, p. 442.

Unguent (73/8) makes an ointment which is labelled "Cures chapped hands, tender feet, roughness of the skin, dandruff, chafes, scurf, etc." It is also said to be "a skin-ointment," and the "sole proprietors" are So-and-So. The Board of Inland Revenue marked the label "Liable," and when it was submitted a second time the Board erased "a skin-ointment." "Unguent" asks what portion of the label renders the preparation liable to duty. The Board's erasure indicates the ground of liability. The claim to proprietary rights involved in the words "sole proprietors" associated with "a skin-ointment" brings the preparation within the general charge of duty (see *C. & D. Diary*, p. 437. Duties), unless it is not to be used or applied as a medicine for human ailments. The non-specification of ailments does not exclude a preparation from the charge when proprietary rights are claimed. The erasure of "a skin-ointment" means that the Board will treat the article without that description as a toilet-preparation, just as other articles of the same nature are treated.

Aliquis (76/29).—A chemist may legally retail poisons from a travelling cart, provided he himself or another qualified person hands over the poison, and all the formalities of Section 17 are adhered to. One of the purposes of the Pharmacy Bill is to put a stop to this. See p. 50.

A. O. (2/9).—Your label exempts the medicine from duty, owing to the disclosure of the active ingredients.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months. A preliminary condition for reporting on samples submitted is that all particulars as to source and uses are given to us.

Subscriber (67/65).—ELIXIR HEROIN. CUM TERPENE.—The "Bournemouth Formulary" recipe will probably suit you for a syrup. It is as follows:

Heroin. ....	...	...	...	gr. ss. (0.1)
Terpene hydrate. ....	...	...	...	gr. viij. (1.0)
Alcohol (90-per-cent.)	...	...	...	5vj. (45)
Glycerin. ....	...	...	...	3ij. (22.5)
Syrup of Virginian prune	...	...	...	3ij. (to 100)

Dissolve the solids in the alcohol and add the glycerin and syrup.

The quantities in parentheses are those given in the "B.P. Codex." The dose of the preparation is $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drs.

Zippo (71/11).—INK FOR COPYING-PAD.—You seem to be working on the wrong formula in making this ink. The recipe, which consists solely of methyl-violet, spirit, and water, gives a splendid product, and with it there is no difficulty in getting a large number of copies. You must take care that the whole of the dye is dissolved; heat is necessary if this must be done quickly. It is difficult to judge when complete solution has taken place, owing to the intense colour, but if a drop is allowed to fall into a beaker of water the task of judging is easy.

H. H. (71/8).—BOOK ON INDIARUBBER-TESTING.—Weber's "Chemistry of Indiarubber" (Griffin, 16s.) gives the information you require.

C. E. H. (70/33).—Squire's "Pocket Companion" and Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopœia" both give full particulars of the uses of aspirin.

Conger (74/57) writes: "Can any piscatorial pharmacist recommend me a good dressing for sea-lines?" Will some chemist, answering the above description, supply the information?

A. G. H. (71/61).—We do not know the electric machine you mention, and as it is a local manufacture, the field of supply is probably limited. You might try an advertisement in the Exchange Column.

T. H. S. (72/33).—SHELLAC-BLEACHING.—The drying of the shellac when operating on a large scale is done in a centrifuge. On a small scale the bleached mass is drained and exposed to a current of air, but this has the unfortunate tendency to make the shellac less easily soluble in spirit. There is no difficulty in melting the shellac, but the heat must be directly applied to the vessel, as a water-bath temperature is not high enough.

P. S. (Dehra Dun) (62/70).—WOOD-DISTILLING.—Supplementing the reply we gave you last week (p. 34), we may refer you to two very useful circulars issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. These are Nos. 114 and 121. You could obtain them by applying to the office of the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

R. W. B. (73/37).—CIGAR-LIGHTER.—The liquid used in these is absolute alcohol. Failure to make it answer depends upon the fact that the platinum block becomes inactive by the time the first charging is exhausted.

B. M. & Co. (100/27).—MEDICATED SKIN-SOAP.—The simplest method of making a medicated soap in small quantities is that devised by Messrs. Cowley and Catford some years ago. The working formula is as follows:

Lard. ....	...	...	...	100 grams
Yellow beeswax. ....	...	...	...	19.2 grams
Pure caustic soda. ....	...	...	...	15 grams
Alcohol (90-per-cent.)	...	...	...	60 c.c.
Medicament (say 1-per-cent.)	...	...	...	1.8 gram

Melt the lard and the wax together, dissolve the soda in the smallest possible quantity of water, and mix it with the alcohol; let the alcoholic soda stand on a water-bath in a vessel with a funnel in the neck until it is of the same temperature as the fat, then mix, and stir until quite clear; pour into the mould while fluid.

Powders (72/43).—COUGH-POWDERS FOR HORSES.—See *C. & D.*, November 16, 1907, p. 774.

Provincial (71/62).—VINUM AURANTII.—A formula for this was given in the *C. & D.* as recently as July 27, 1907, p. 194. It is too soon to repeat.

J. E. M. (101/8).—REMOVING BLOOD STAINS.—The most approved method of doing this is to use a weak alkali—soda or potash—followed by the application of alun solution. We have also seen pepsin recommended. It is applied to the stains which have been previously softened in warm water.

C. E. B. M. (23/12).—RANGOON OIL is a crude petroleum obtained from the oil-fields of Upper Burma. The name is taken from the port of shipment. The original product was obtained from primitive hand-dug wells, and has been superseded by the more refined heavy petroleum.

N. B. (60/29).—FIRE-LIGHTER.—The basis of this appears to be peat. It is soaked with tar-oil in which naphthalene has been dissolved to saturation. It is probable that some crude gas-works liquor or some waste product of the tar-distiller is employed, as we take it the fire-lighter is inexpensive.

Chemicus (67/72).—GLOVE-CLEANING PASTE.—The pastes of this class which contain quillaia are not usually white, but if saponin is used the result is a more presentable product. The following is an example of this class:

Curd-soap	...	...	...	1 oz.
Water	...	...	...	4 oz.
Oil of lemon	...	...	...	½ dr.
Saponin	...	...	...	1 dr.
French chalk	...	...	...	a sufficiency

Dissolve the shredded soap in the water, add the saponin and perfume, and then sufficient French chalk to make a stiff paste. Powdered orris is a useful addition. The directions for use are:

Put the glove upon the hand, and apply the paste with a piece of flannel, rubbing the kid from the wrist to the tips of the finger.

C. L. W. (46/19).—(1) LIQUID COURT-PLASTER.—See *C. & D.*, September 28, 1907, p. 526. (2) Your desire to dilute toilet paraffin to a clear solution can only be realised by the use of a solvent which would be detrimental to the skin.

Agriculture (27/11).—COD-LIVER-OIL CONDIMENT FOR CATTLE. We have no recipe for this, but suggest that you experiment with a basis of bran, fish oil, and dried blood, with spices if desired. The decomposition of the fish oil will be found to give trouble, but it would not be present in a large proportion.

Tragacanth (27/42).—BRUNSWICK BLACK.—The following are two formulæ for this:

1.

Fuse 2 lb. of asphalt, and mix with a pint of hot boiled oil. When cool, add 2 pints of turpentine.

2.

Black pitch	...	...	...	25 lb.
Gas-tar asphaltum	...	...	...	25 lb.
Linseed oil	...	...	...	8 gals.
Litharge	...	...	...	10 lb.
Red-lead	...	...	...	10 lb.
Turpentine	...	...	...	20 gals.

Heat the first three ingredients together for five hours, then mix in the litharge and red-lead and again boil. When cool, add the turpentine.

Hunting (27/48).—SCARLET HUNTING-COATS.—The dirt and mud are brushed off, and any that cannot be so removed is sponged off with clean water. When dry the scarlet renovator given in the *C. & D.*, November 9, 1907, p. 738, is applied, and the coat dried out of doors.

W. W. (6/41).—GLASS-DECORATING.—We are not sure that we understand your question, but the Knapp process seems to be the one you are referring to. In this method the following mixture is made:

Caustic soda	...	...	...	25 to 35 grams
Lime	...	...	...	25 to 35 grams
Sodium sulphate	...	...	...	7 to 10 grams
Magnesium sulphate	...	...	...	3 to 7 grams
Soda-water glass (38-per-cent.)	...	...	...	125 to 1,000 grams

These ingredients are well mixed, and are used as follows: A rubber plate carrying the required drawing or lettering in relief is covered or coated with the liquid by means of a printer's roller. The moistened rubber plate is then pressed on to the bottle by rolling the bottle on the plate. The imprint retained on the bottle is then dusted with a coloured mineral powder and the decorated bottle heated to as high a temperature as feasible. The label is said to resist even boiling water.

D. L. (48/71).—Your original inquiry about seidnitz-powder does not seem to have reached us: will you repeat it?

J. W. (69/39) asks for particulars of the method of destroying dogs by the hypodermic injection of poison. Can some reader oblige with the practical details?

W. G. (9/56).—SILVERING GLASS.—The process given in "Pharm. Form." is that of Liebig, but the quantity of dextrin varies as it is added gradually, but not in such a quantity as to precipitate the silver prematurely. A convenient organic substance to use is sugar-of-milk solution (1 in 10), which should be employed in the proportion of one-sixth to one-eighth of the bulk of the mixed fluids. It is interesting to note that a Regent Street chemist, named Drayton, was the first to employ (in 1848) the silver process for mirrors. It was in 1867 that Liebig looked into the matter, and modified Drayton's process. A recent method is that of Edell, which is founded on the above processes. Two solutions are prepared, a silvering liquid (1), and a reducing liquid (2). No. 1 is made by dissolving silver nitrate 30 grams in distilled water 240 grams, and treating with ammonia until the precipitate at first formed is redissolved, then filtering bright, and making up to 480 c.c. with water. No. 2 solution is obtained by dissolving potassium sodium tartrate 0.75 gram in water 300 grams, and boiling. Next add silver nitrate 0.166 gram, and boil for from ten to fifteen minutes until grey. After filtration, make up to 480 c.c. with water. For use, 30 c.c. of each solution is mixed diluted with 120 c.c. of water, and poured over the surface of the glass to be silvered. In about an hour the whole of the silver will be deposited, the glass being then rinsed in water, set up on edge to dry, and finally backed with a protective coating of asphalt varnish.

T. T. T. (60/49).—CROUP-SYRUP.—Croup is a name applied to a group of symptoms in laryngeal inflammation, and there is no "really good and reliable" remedy. The usual treatment is to give ipecacuanha, but some forms of croup are too dangerous for home-doctoring. The following is a representative formula for a croup syrup:

Potass. bromidi	...	...	...	5iss.
Liq. ammon. acet. conc.	...	...	...	3ij.
Vin. ipecac.	...	...	...	3iij.
Oxy. scillæ	...	...	...	3j.
Syrupum ad	...	...	...	5vj.

5j. pro dose.

H. R. L. (69/2).—To remove the mercury that has been deposited on a silver tray, cautiously heat the under-side of the tray over a bunsen burner, placing a sheet of asbestos millboard between the flame and the silver tray.

Photographer (62/30).—The luminosity phenomenon which you observe when the developer is poured on to a photographic dry-plate has been noted before, but no satisfactory explanation has been advanced. We suggest that you investigate the subject and try to discover the cause. Find out whether it occurs with a particular developer or only when using a vulcanite dish. In a case we read about some years ago the investigator thought he had proved that the phenomenon was independent of the presence of the gelatin plate.

Compass (66/43).—SYMPATHETIC INK.—Writing done with solution of a ferric salt is invisible, but becomes blood-red when moistened with a weak solution of ammonium sulphocyanide.

Hull (75/23).—We are not acquainted with the soda salts you refer to, and should like to have further particulars.

G. A. T. (257/35).—TERPINE ELIXIR.—The difficulty in your case seems to be that the reduction in strength of the alcoholic solution throws out terpine hydrate, a result which is not unexpected when the great difference between the solubility of terpine in spirit and water is considered. You do not say what formula you are using, so that we cannot help you much beyond suggesting an increase in the quantity of alcohol. Compare the formula and directions (67/65) given on the previous page.

Grateful (63/50).—CELLULOID SOLVENT.—Use spirit alone, or better, a mixture of equal parts of spirit and ether.

W. W. (52/63).—We do not know of a veterinary receipt-book for farmers such as you require.

Eikonogon (70/25).—PRESERVING SKINS.—The information you seek was given in the *C. & D.*, December 21, 1907, p. 953—that issue must have been in front of you when you wrote your inquiry.

G. H. (5/17).—BLACKING ALUMINIUM.—See *C. & D.*, November 16, 1907, p. 774, or *C. & D. Diary*, p. 214.

Vemo (69/41).—LECLANCHÉ BATTERY.—The charge used for this is a saturated solution of sal ammoniac in the outer jar. The porous jar contains the negative element—carbon and manganese oxide.

J. F. H. (Buenos Aires) (57/41). (1) CLEANING WHITE CANVAS BOOTS.—The following is a formula for the cream used for this purpose:

Pipeclay	...	...	1 lb.
Spanish white	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Flake white	...	...	6 oz.
Precipitated chalk	...	...	4 oz.
Powdered tragacanth	...	...	2 dr.
Carbolic acid	...	...	2 dr.
Oil of verbona	...	...	30 drops
Water	...	...	a sufficiency to make a thick cream

The powders are first well mixed and then made into a cream with water in which the carbolic acid and perfume have been dissolved. (2) The soles of new boots are best water-proofed by heating them at the fire, rubbing with hard paraffin, and again heating to allow the leather to absorb some of the wax. Soak the seams also.

O. B. (69/20).—The information on the various analytical subjects you require is not obtainable in one book of moderate price. With Attfield's "Chemistry," Wanklyn's "Water-analysis," Wanklyn's "Milk-analysis," and the *C. & D.* book on "Urine-analysis," your reference-books would be sufficient. The prices and publishers' names of the above and other similar books are given in the bibliography in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1906.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.E., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," December 18, 1907.)

- "CULTIVON"; for chemicals. By O. G. Blunden, 49 Cedar Gardens, Deodar Road, Putney, S.W. 297,986.
- "DIBOLIG"; for chemicals. By Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Bardsley Vale Mills, Oldham Road, Bardsley, near Ashton-under-Lyne. 298,110.
- "ANTINEURASTHIN"; for all goods in Class 3. By Dr. Med. Karl Hartmann ges. m.b.H., 36 Magdeburgerstrasse, Berlin, Germany. 293,882.
- "LUNG-BELL" (on two dumb-bells placed crosswise); for chemicals. By J. E. Garratt, 96 Southwark Street, London, S.E. 294,698.
- "WYNGRIFFE"; for a medicine. By W. A. Sinclair, 7 King's Parade, Church End, Finchley, London, N. 296,284.
- Picture of a well with the word "RUB" above; for an ointment. By the Rubwel Co., 34 Seedley Road, Pendleton, Manchester. 297,130.
- "FORMATHOL"; for a sore-throat cure. By Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., 10A St. Martin's Place, Brighton. 297,168.
- "OBED"; for pills. By Obadiah Jenkins, 5 White Rock Row, Pennygraig, Glamorgan. 297,511.
- "GAN-PEIN"; for a dental local anæsthetic. By H. E. Young, 12 Strand, Londonderry. 297,655.
- "EUMENTHOL"; for medicated jujubes. By G. I. Hudson, 5 and 7 Queen's Place, Sydney, Australia. 297,687.
- "DYNWELL"; for chemicals. By S. R. Farmer, 29 Uttometer, Longton, Staffs. 297,771.
- "TANNISMUT"; for chemicals. By Chemische Fabrik von Heyden Akt. ges., 57 Leipzigerstrasse, Radebeul, near Dresden, Saxony. 298,295.
- "BLANCOTINE"; for silicate for clarifying oils. By J. Basler & Co., 29 rue de Rome, Paris. 295,114.
- "MULTOSTAT"; for surgical instruments, etc. By Sanitas Electrical Co., Ltd., 61 New Cavendish Street, London, W. 297,122.
- "BRYTO" (under a running ostrich); for an ankle support. By the Bryto Support Co., 65 Park Crescent, Clapham, S.W. 297,248.
- "TINTORETTO"; for liquorice-juice. By Pinkerton, Gibson & Co., 93 Thistle Street Lane, N.E., Edinburgh. 297,522.
- "VIVER"; for an aerated beverage. By Idris & Co., Ltd., 120 Pratt Street, Camden Town, London, N.W. 297,936.
- "GLYCORAX" and "OXIL"; for perfumery. By Nuthall & Mason, 70 London Street, Bank Plain, Norwich. 297,230, 297,233.
- "ELSKURE"; for perfumery. By the Elskure Co., 18 Elizabeth Street, Eaton Square, London, S.W. 297,764.

- "ARAK"; for perfumery. By John Timpson & Co., Ltd., 104 Golden Lane, London, E.C. 297,932.
- "CHEVMAR"; for hair-preparations. By Walter White, 69 Wellesley Road, Gunnersbury, London, W. 298,032.
- (From the "Trade-marks Journal," December 25, 1907.)
- "BETOSIN"; for goods in Classes 2 and 4. By C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, Waldhof, near Mannheim, Germany. 297,834.
- "BIG BEN"; for medicated soap for human use and perfumed soap. By Hodgson & Simpson, Ltd., Beddington, near Birkenhead. 296,114, etc.
- "CEMENTUM"; for goods in Class 1. By Cæmentum (Parent) Co., Ltd., 31 Tanner Street, Bermondsey, London, S.E. 297,524.
- "DIATHERM"; for heating-apparatus. By A. J. Martin and S. Rideal, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 297,124.
- "DOLMI"; for chemical substances used in photography. By Kodak, Ltd., 57-61 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C. 298,211.
- "GARDEN SPRINGS," and picture of man and woman beside a rivulet; for goods in Class 3, but not including seidlitz-powders (296,510); and "MONARCH," for goods in Class 1, but not including photographic dry-plates (296,512). By W. H. S. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 42 Market Street, Wigan.
- "HUNYADI JANOS" label. By Andreas Saxlehner, 3 Andrássy Street, Budapest. 295,592.
- "HUSKO"; for cough-cure. By S. B. Hardeastle, 71 East Street, Brighton. 297,004.
- "LEECH BRAND"; for a farina-preparation. By the British Size Manufacturing Co., West Heath, Congleton. 296,948.
- "LUNSPANDA"; for health-instrument. By G. M. Thomson, 10 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. 297,257.
- "MADGE," for soap (297,765); and "MINNIE," for soap (297,768). By R. Wheen & Sons, Ltd., Deptford Creek, London, S.E.
- "MOSCODYNE"; for cough-mixture. By J. A. Bingham, 16 Main Street, Larne, co. Antrim, chemist. 297,515.
- Monogram "N & Z"; for philosophical instruments in Class 8. By Negretti & Zambra, 38 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. 297,926.
- "OVOLIN"; for an alimentary product. By W. F. Eberle, 19 rue de la Gare, Zurich. 294,647.
- "PAGODA" and device; for soap in Classes 47 and 48. By Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington. 297,646, etc.
- "PAPIER POUDRÉ" labels with Chinese characters; for skin-preparation. By Papier Poudre, Ltd., 23 Somerset Street, Portman Square, London, W. 296,633.
- "PINKOBOLIC"; for a soap label (no claim for "pink" or "carbolic"). By Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Bank Quay, Warrington. 297,222.
- "PUL-MONITOR"; for a contrivance for applying medicaments to the body. By Lloyd & Loder, 26 King Street, Brighton. 297,174.
- "RADIUMITE"; for medicine for human use. By Richmond, Gilbert & Pratt, 3 Budge Row, London, E.C. 297,562.
- "ROSALINE" (on label); for skin-paint. By Dr. J. Parker Pray Co., Ltd., Manhattan, New York. 293,683.
- "ROSSITU"; for goods in Classes 1, 2, 4, 17, 21, and 50. By Wailles, Dore & Co. (1906), Ltd., 5 St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 297,175, etc.
- "ROTAX"; for aerated waters. By Stiles, Ltd., 72 and 74 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, London, W.C. 297,706.
- "SAUTERIN"; for chemical substances in Classes 3 and 42. By Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Plough Court, London, E.C., wholesale chemists and druggists. 297,939.
- "STOMAZON"; for a medicated solution. By W. & A. Barritt, 164 and 166 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C., chemists. 297,655.
- "SWEET HOME"; for goods in Class 47, except soap. By Sandie & Hull, 97 Park Street, Bootle. 296,235.
- "URILLAC"; for medicine. By F. Gowen, 73 North End, Croydon. 297,922.
- "VIOTIS"; for hair-preparation. By Nuthall & Mason, 70 London Street, Bank Plain, Norwich. 297,237.
- Label showing Chinese conjuror; for goods in Classes 1 and 4. By the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, Germany. 298,009.
- (From the "Trade-marks Journal," January 1, 1908.)
- "BENSAP"; for a carpet-cleaner. By the Imperial Chemical Co., 68 Player Street, Nottingham. 298,072.
- "CLOVIS" and device of carnation; for tooth-paste. By L. D. Cowderoy, 2 Pathfield Road, Streatham, London, S.W., dispenser. 297,630.
- "DIPENTIN"; for turpentine-substitute. By the Terabentine Co., 30 Chapel Street, Liverpool. 298,064.

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

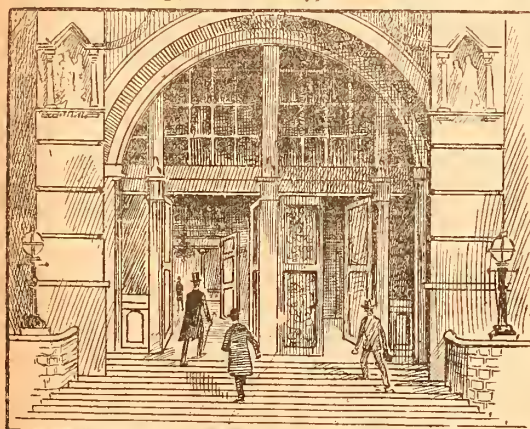
OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1908.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are desired to take note that the advertisements of Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Situations Open and Required, Exchange Column, &c., belong to the **PREPAID CLASS**, and to ensure the due insertion of the announcements the remittances must accompany the instructions. A great amount of unnecessary correspondence is occasioned by the non-observance of this regulation, and the Publisher hopes that the advertisers will assist in the quick preparation and despatch of the Supplement by strictly observing this rule.

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every Number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."



THE PORTALS OF SUCCESS

IN THE DRUG TRADE

are open to all who advertise in this Supplement. This is attested by Chemists in business, Employers, and Assistants all over the World.

It pays to pay for advertising in this Supplement because it brings results.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION

1.—LONDON, S.W.—Middle-class Business, Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns about £1,000 per annum; double-fronted shop, modern fittings; stock large and well selected; rent £45 yearly; price £830, or near offer entertained.

2.—VICTORIA STATION (Near).—Good-class Business, held by vendor many years; returns between £1,400 and £1,500 yearly; *net profit about one-third*; price £1,150; further details on application.

3.—LONDON, S.E.—Situate in close proximity to busy railway station; modern Pharmacy; all good middle-class trading; returns £2,000 yearly, and yielding a *net profit* of £600 (proof given); attractive, well-fitted shop; rent moderate; terms, goodwill (£400) and valuation of stock and fixtures.

4.—NORWOOD.—Well-established Business, Retail and Dispensing; held by vendor 40 years; now retiring; returns average £522, last year being £571; 7-roomed house; private entrance; rent £36; held on lease; price £350.

5.—LONDON, S.W.—General, Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; established 50 years; returns average £1,000 yearly; *net profit* £400; good-sized shop; 8-roomed house; rent moderate; no immediate opposition; price £350.

6.—LEWISHAM.—General Retail and Prescribing Business; returns average £910 per annum; *net profit* £260; rent £55 yearly; price £400, or valuation of stock and fixtures.

7.—CRYSTAL PALACE (Near).—Good middle-class Business, Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns between £1,000 and £1,100 yearly; *net profit* £398; commodious shop, well fitted in mahogany; price £875.

8.—SURREY (within easy distance of town).—Unopposed Business; all good-class trading; returns £2,000 per annum; *net profit* £550; price £1,450.

9.—STAFFS (Market Town).—Light Retail and Dispensing Business, situate in the centre of town; returns about £1,500; *net profit* £350; comfortable residence; held on long lease; valuation of stock and fixtures and small premium only required.

10.—DORSET.—Established Business; returns £700; *net profit* £200; modern-fitted shop, fully stocked; good house; rent £45; offer wanted.

11.—WESTERN COUNTY.—Light Retail Business, with Free Licence for the sale of Wines, Spirits, and Bottled Beers; returns between £1,600 and £1,700 per annum; *net profit* £250; large house, orchard, etc.; price about £900.

12.—HOME COUNTY.—Unopposed Business, Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing; returns increase yearly; present rate over £800; *net profit* £220; double-fronted shop, large and conveniently fitted; rent moderate; price £450, or valuation terms if preferred.

13.—EASTERN COUNTY.—Mixed Business; returns between £2,000 and £2,500 per annum; *net profit* 20 per cent; the shop is attractive, is well fitted, and fully stocked; price £1,300, or valuation terms can be arranged.

14.—MIDDLESEX.—Well-established Business, Retail and Dispensing; returns £1,000 yearly, and yielding a *net profit* of £300; well-fitted shop, fully stocked; price £800, or near offer entertained.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

VALUATIONS FOR STOCKTAKING.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a Periodical Statement of Account, by which means alone **Profit**, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted, and eventually becomes the cause of confusion and loss.

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STOCKTAKING SPECIALISTS TO THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

(See page 76 C. & D. Diary.)

This is essentially an *age of Specialists*. In no form is this more pronounced than in the Drug-trade. *The old-fashioned Chemist never takes Stock*—never knows how he stands—not quite sure that he does stand—only certain of one thing, that he is behind in the race. *The Modern Chemist takes Stock regularly*, and it is here that we as *Stocktaking Specialists* step in. We take the stock in detail, extend and complete the matter, return the books, and where desired audit the accounts and make a real *live Balance Sheet* at a small cost. We are quite alive to the fact that for Stocktaking purposes the ordinary valuation terms are quite prohibitive; our large staff of stocktakers enables us to do this at a trifling cost, and we make such moderate charges that you cannot do without us. Correspondence invited.

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£1,050 returns.—**WALES (Central).**—Very old-established Family Retail, showing a clear net profit of £350; good house; long lease; price £800, or reasonable goodwill and valuation.

£1,400 returns.—**YORKS.**—Light Retail, in good position; capable of doing £2,000 with personal attention; will accept valuation of stock and fixtures; £700 to £800.

£650 returns.—**CHESHIRE.**—Good-class Dispensing and Light Retail; good house and shop; low rent; net profit £200; splendid chance; price at valuation, about £550.

£850 returns.—**NORTH COAST.**—Good-class Pharmacy, splendidly fitted and well stocked; good house; Dispensing and Photo; net profit £250; price £700.

MESSRS. BRETT & CO. are in immediate want of several good-class businesses, that will bear every investigation and with a net profit of not less than £400. Clients waiting with cash, which can be paid down at once, for really sound concerns. Correspondence invited which is treated as strictly confidential. Businesses can be sold at once, without advertising.

£800 returns.—**KENT.**—Good-class Light unopposed Country Retail; nice house and shop, with a net profit of £210; price £450, or valuation; this is a splendid chance for a beginner; carried on as a branch at present.

£900 returns.—**MIDLANDS.**—Light Retail, Prescribing, and Photo goods; large corner shop, in good position; low rent; net profit £220; price £400; vendor taking larger concern.

£200 returns.—**NOTTS.**—Nice little unopposed Country Retail; Prescribing and Agricultural; nearest opposition 4 miles; half net profit; price £120; good house and shop.

£650 returns.—**MIDDLESEX.**—Good-class Retail, Prescribing, Dispensing, and Photo in good shop; nice house; in pretty district; net profit £200; stock and fixtures at valuation (£400).

£600 returns (over).—**DERBYSHIRE.**—Very nice unopposed Country Retail; well-fitted corner shop, and well stocked; rent £15; price £275; the chance of a lifetime.

£620 returns.—**LANCS.**—Light Cash Retail, Photo, and Optics, in a very busy small town; rent £30; price £380.

MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH,

Chemists' Valuers and Transfer Agents,

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1.—**SOUTH COAST.**—High-class Retail and Dispensing Business, in high-class seaside resort; returns about £2,300; gross profit 50 per cent.; very handsomely fitted and well stocked; splendid residence attached; price £1,500, or valuation terms can be arranged.

2.—**HOME COUNTY.**—Good Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, in good market town, within easy distance of London; returns £2,000, and increasing; good house and premises; modern shop, well fitted and stocked; price £1,200.

3.—**MIDLANDS.**—Unopposed Country Retail and Prescribing Business, with scope for increase; returns £350; net profit £130; good house and garden; low rent; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; price £175, or near offer.

4.—**LEEDS (near).**—Very profitable Retail and Prescribing Business; was doing £800, but neglected through illness; present returns £400; low rent; good position; large shop, well fitted and stocked; price £200, less than valuation.

5.—**WEST-END.**—High-class Dispensing and Retail Business, carried on under management, and occupying splendid position in one of London's best thoroughfares; elegantly fitted and heavily stocked; low rent, on long lease; cash required £1,500, for which full value is offered; references required.

6.—**LONDON (10 miles out).**—Light Suburban Retail Business; quite unopposed, in pleasant residential suburb; returns nearly £500; excellent house, with every convenience and garden; shop is well fitted and stocked; price £350, or valuation.

7.—**LINCOLNSHIRE.**—£350 will secure a well-established and steadily growing Business in good market town; returns over £950, at good profits; trade consists of Light Retail, Prescribing, Agricultural, and own Specialities; splendid house and garden; large shop, in good position, and heavily stocked; only wants seeing.

8.—**SUSSEX.**—Good unopposed Light Country Retail Business, charmingly situated and easily worked; returns £800; net profit nearly £350; modern house and large garden; well-fitted shop and well stocked; price £650, or near offer.

9.—**YORKSHIRE COAST.**—Light Cash Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business, with own Proprietaries; returns £650 to £700; net profit £250; good position; low rent; large shop, well fitted and well stocked; price about £380, little more than valuation.

10.—**SUFFOLK.**—Unopposed Light Village Retail and Prescribing Business, returning £6 a week; full prices obtained; no Patents sold; splendid opening for doing a Mixed trade; nearest opposition 6 miles; rent £12; good house and large fruit garden; attractive shop, well stocked; price £130.

11.—**LONDON, N. (main, busy thoroughfare).**—Light Cash Retail and Prescribing Business, with own Specialities; returns about £1,400; net profit £300 clear; very handsome shop; excellent corner position, and well fitted and stocked; valuable lease; price £800.

12.—**LONDON, W.**—For immediate Disposal, profitable Light Retail and Prescribing Business, entirely under manager; returns £760; could easily be made do £1,000; corner shop, in busy thoroughfare, well fitted and stocked; price £350; a bargain.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

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BOOKKEEPING.

We advise all chemists in business to read the article on Bookkeeping which appears on page 218 in this year's *C. & D. Diary*; it is one of the most useful ever published for chemists in business; at the same time you should also read page 76 in the same *Diary*.

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Again thanking you for your prompt attention,

I remain, yours faithfully,

———, Optician & M.P.S.

Write to us at once for terms. If you don't do business with us, we both lose money.

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The terms advertised in this position last week were inserted in error, and do not apply to the business in South Wales.

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GOOD Dispensing and Retail in South Coast town; returning last 3 years £850, £1,000, £1,050, and still increasing; good house; nice shop; high-class trade; very small goodwill and valuation, or offer.

POPULOUS TOWN (Yorkshire).—Old-established, prosperous Business, with Wine and Spirit Licence, returning over £1,000; good house and shop; in good position; rent £70; ill-health only; first offer about £350.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents, or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

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See Publisher's Notice on Front Page of this Supplement.

COLONIAL BUSINESSES.

We call the special attention of our Colonial subscribers to the opportunity this Supplement affords when they wish to dispose of their Businesses, of getting into touch with likely buyers either at home or in the Colonies.

BIRMINGHAM.—Exceptional opportunity; good-class neighbourhood; Chemist's Business for Disposal through death; to sell immediately, any reasonable offer accepted, even at a sacrifice; for anyone contemplating opening, an ideal chance this; plenty of scope; in growing district; no company opposition. 16/27, Office of this Paper.

BLACKPOOL.—For Disposal, owing to death of proprietor, Light Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic Business in a leading position in Blackpool; good opening for Optics and Dentistry; landlord will grant a lease. For further particulars apply to Exors. of the late T. R. Ashton, Talbot Square, Blackpool.

EAST KENT (popular Seaside resort).—Old-established Dispensing, Light Retail, and Photographic; returns £1,000; net profit about £240; low rent; over 2,000 scripts annually; comfortable house; no reasonable offer refused; owner going abroad. "Radix" (107/12), Office of this Paper.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—An old-established and prosperous Country Chemist's Business, situated in thickly populated district and unopposed for miles around; returns nearly £1,400; net profit over £300; double-fronted shop, fitted in mahogany, and well equipped; heavy stock; large modern house, with garden; long lease; proprietor, owing to ill-health, has to give up immediately; references given and required; £650 cash for immediate sale. "Statim" (106/13), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.—Genuine old-established Business; splendid position; busy corner; main road; rent, etc., low; returns £550 under manager; valuable Proprietaries; well stocked; other business reason for selling; price £200; part cash could remain. Apply, "B." (106/21), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E.—Drug-stores; main road; old-established; large double-fronted shop; large house, side and back entrance; easily let for £30; increasing takings; good scope for Photography, Dentistry; dark room; exceptional chance for beginner; rent £65; long lease; price valuation only; sound reasons for selling; one of the straightest concerns in the market; useless to reply unless commanding about £160. 105/36, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E.—Valuation (about £70) secures Drug-stores in good neighbourhood; same hands, open Surgery, 1888 to 1905; splendid chance for beginner; upper part now let off; rent £32; well fitted and stocked, and all recently redecorated. Apply, "Chemist," c/o 316 Friern Road, East Dulwich.

LOWESTOFT.—For Sale (immediate disposal), Light Retail and Dispensing, Photographic; well situated; returns £970; valuation stock and fixtures, £475; small sum for goodwill. For further particulars apply, Mr. Fred. S. Culley, Chartered Accountant, Queen Street, Norwich.

MIDLANDS.—Business for Disposal, in good position, returning over £300 at exceptionally good profits, and trade increasing; rent of shop and 6-roomed house, £26; very few Patents; an opportunity seldom met with; ill-health cause of sale; every investigation courted; £180 required, less than value of stock. Apply, 106/24, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS (town 45,000).—Old-established Mixed working-class Cash Retail and Wines; thorough repair; good stand, big district; little opposition; returns £1,250 (increasing); modern stock; gross profit £400, net over £200 (increasing); good house, bath, electric light; Optics, Dental, could be profitably introduced; price about £600; banker's reference needed. "Reasonable" (104/2), Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

(continued.)

MIDLANDS.—Returns £600; Light Retail and Photographic; excellent position and scope; stock and fixtures new; every investigation courted. 79/26, Office of this Paper.

MIDLAND Health-resort.—First-class Retail and Dispensing Business of a most unique character; one of the most elegantly fitted Pharmacies in the country, and well stocked, doing a good and increasing business; would suit a man with some means who wants to take things easy and live in a place with beautiful surroundings; cash required to purchase, £1,000 to £1,200. Address, "Unique" (109/28), Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Old-established Mixed working-class Cash Retail and Wines; excellent order, position; shop; house; returns about £1,300; gross profit £400; one side-line nearly £1 week profit; a visit will convince; price about £550, or small goodwill and valuation. Apply, immediately, with references, W. Brinson, The Elms, Newbold, Chesterfield.

SCOTLAND.—Genuine Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business for Sale; Optics and Extractions; face value got for Patents; population 4,500; only Chemist; established 11 years; owner going into larger concern. Only those ready with cash need write, "Acetone" (77/66), Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES.—Chemist's Business for Disposal; profitable Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing; returns over £600; price £400, or near offer; plenty of scope for increase; it is well stocked and nicely fitted. Apply, "Ill-health" (107/17), Office of this Paper.

SUSSEX.—Exceptional opportunity; Business in village, 2,500 population; wealthy and good-class neighbourhood; lock-up shop; good working stock; fixtures and fittings all new 18 months ago; single man could live on premises; rent 6s. a week; no rates or taxes; long lease; no opposition; price £300, or near offer. 105/24, Office of this Paper.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Proprietor would like to meet gentleman who would take over small Retail and Prescribing Drug-store; good opening for Dentistry; plenty of Prescribing; suitable for Surgery; £60, part can remain; rent, taxes low; sound living; principals only need apply; excellent position; giving up owing to bad health. Write, stating full particulars, "Medical Hall" (106/37), Office of this Paper.

WEST RIDING TOWN.—Genuine Mixed Business, established 25 years, in thickly populated district; good house and shop; rent £24; few Patents; large profits; returns £370; could be much improved, as now under manager; price £240; freehold property could be sold with business if desired. "Rhei" (102/15), Office of this Paper.

A SACRIFICE (leaving the trade).—A good Cash Retail in Yorkshire; returns about £1,100, with Wines and Spirits; must sell before end of January; £300 wanted. "Aqua" (107/28), Office of this Paper.

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MIXED Business; returns £550; net profit £160; small house; long lease; price £300, which is less than valuation stock and fixtures. 110/28, Office of this Paper.

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RETURNS £900, over; genuine Drug and Photographic; London, N.E.; old-established, up-to-date, fully stocked; private and back entrance; lease; rent only £40; taxes 7s. 8d.; house, 7 large rooms; full particulars sent if card or memo. form enclosed; must dispose of, leaving London. Apply, at once, "Manna," 148 King Edward Road, London, N.E.

TWO Dentists.—A fine suite of Rooms to Let over old-established, high-class Chemist's shop in good residential neighbourhood in the West-end of London; rent low; imposing side entrance; only wants seeing. Apply, in first instance, to "X. Y. Z." (109/38), Office of this Paper.

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£80.—Chemist's Business, situate North London; working-class neighbourhood; no opposition; present receipts £6; smart man can do £10 at once; at present under management; established 100 years; no Patents; best bargain going for new beginner. 110/26, Office of this Paper.

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BUSINESSES WANTED.

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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Advertiser, a well-known Country Chemist, wishes, for domestic reasons, to remove during the course of the present year to Newcastle-on-Tyne, or near to; he will be glad to negotiate for (1) an established Retail Business, or (2) a Partnership in a suitable concern, Wholesale or Retail, or (3) would represent, on commission or otherwise, a firm or two of repute; successful business man; correspondence in strict confidence; baulkers' references. Address, "Novocastrian" (104/21), Office of this Paper.

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SPLENDID Shop, in grand position, main road, Ealing; close to chief post-office and Town Hall; large, high-class neighbourhood; rent £200; free to June. J. Griffin & Son, Estate Agents, Ealing.

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TO Let, immediate possession, completely fitted Chemist's Shop, with dwelling-house; first-class position, North London; small premium in respect of fixtures. Apply, Kerby, 1 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

SPACIOUS Shop and good House; centre of Ealing; glass verandah to shelter customers; high-class trades in adjoining shops; rent £125; free to Michaelmas. J. Griffin & Son, Estate Agents, Ealing.

FOR SALE.

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CHEMISTS' Sundrymen and Others.—For immediate Sale, genuine unexploited Invention, fully patented; will show large profits; easily worked on small capital; only thing of its kind; no competition; £150 to quick purchaser. Sedgwick, Weston-super-Mare.

COMPLETE set of Mahogany Fittings; block of 84 drawers and lockers, 12 ft. long; about 250 newly labelled shop-rounds; 12-ft. counter; 5½-ft. bent-glass counter-case; 2 perfume cases; 5-ft. dispensing-counter, glass case in front; 5 carboys, 2 show-jars, wall-case, small case, mortars, scales, knives, stool, ladder, etc.; first-class condition; premises let for another trade; bargain, price £35 cash. View at late Godolphin's, 78 Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, W.

SHOP FITTINGS.—Desk with mirror-case front; 6-ft. counter and cupboards; 2 carboys, 8 or 10 gals.; 250 shop-rounds; 24 gal. black bottles; ointment-pots, all good labels; scales, steps, powerful gas lamp, window-fitting and glass shelves, 3-ft. counter-case, broken; various other things; no reasonable offer refused. Matthews, Chemists, Leyton.

TO Agricultural Chemists in Sheep Farming Districts of England. Sale or Lease of first-class Speciality; in large demand wherever there are sheep; would suit progressive firm with the energy and desire to extend; something new that does the work better than the old. Apply, "Veterinary" (79/36), Office of this Paper.

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AGENCIES.

AUSTRALIAN AGENCY.—Sedgley and Woolnough Proprietary, Ltd., Manufacturers' Agents, Sydney, N.S.W., are open to re- present actual Manufacturers throughout Australia; Messrs. Wool- nough and Acntt, now in London, will be pleased to hear from such with a view to business. Address, H. A. Woolnough, Salisbury Hotel, Salisbury Square.

INDIA.—Agencies in Drugs, Patent Medicines and Foods, Photo Materials, and all articles usually stocked by Retail Chemists wanted for India by firm of Commission Agents (limited company), established 25 years, having 8 Indian branches and experienced staff of travellers covering India, Burmah, and Straits the year round; references to bankers and leading home manufacturers; only first- class firms acted for. Please address, "India" (102/30), Office of this Paper.



RESULTS
OF ADVERTISING IN THIS
SUPPLEMENT LAST WEEK Jan 4, 1908

NATURE OF ADVT.	REPLIES
ASSIST? TO TAKE CHARGE	44
TRAVELLER	31
MARRIED ASSIST?	20
QUAL. ASSIST?	20
QUAL. MANAGER	16
PART TIME ASSIST?	16

This Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

RETAIL.

CALCUTTA.—Assistant; unqualified; aged about 26; single; second-class passage out and home; salary first year £160, £180 second year, £200 third year; outdoors; 3 years' agreement. Apply, with copies of testimonials and photo, to "R. L., c/o Maw, Son & Sons, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

CAMBRIDGE.—Qualified; outdoors; permanency. Sturton & Son, 6 Park Terrace, Cambridge.

CHESTER.—Qualified gentleman, with good experience, aged from 25 to 30. Send full particulars of references and salary (out- doors), Milling, Chemist, Chester.

CROYDON.—Part-time Assistant required for Evening duty. Apply, giving references and salary required (outdoors), to P. Holmes, Chemist, 327 Brighton Road, South Croydon.

DROYLSDEN.—Wanted, an Assistant; only steady, practical men with good references need apply. Please give full particulars to Griffiths, Chemist, Droylsden.

HASTINGS.—Bell & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, require the services of a capable qualified Assistant with Dispensing ex- perience; courteous and obliging, and one seeking a permanency preferred; indoors. Apply with full particulars and enclose photo- graph.

HERNE BAY.—Unqualified; outdoors; end of January; Part-time till June, full-time summer; quick Counterman; good know- ledge of Photography, especially developing. Apply, Cole, 56 William Street.

LEEDS.—Part-time Assistant wanted; one studying for examina- tion preferred; outdoors. Apply, "Chemist," 261 Dewsbury Road, Leeds.

LIVERPOOL.—Capable Junior for Branch; medium-class trade; some slight knowledge of Artificial Teeth business and Extrac- tion an advantage; special facilities for Minor study. Apply, 107/27, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Junior Assistant; qualified; indoors; must be a neat and accurate Dispenser and accustomed to good-class business. Apply, stating salary and usual particulars, to J. Selley, 142 Earl's Court Road, South Kensington, S.W.

LONDON, W.—Qualified Assistant (about 22-25) for Dispensing; well educated and of good address. Mornay Freres, Ltd., 201 Regent Street, W.

LONDON, N.W.—Qualified Assistant wanted for Dispensing busi- ness. P. Davidson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 342 High Road, Brondesbury, N.W.

LONDON, S.E.—Junior (unqualified) Assistant; outdoors; half- holiday weekly; abstainer preferred. Full particulars and salary required to Beale & Son, Chemists, South Norwood, S.E.

SITUATIONS OPEN—cont.

RETAIL—continued.

LONDON (10 miles out); unqualified Assistant, about 23; outdoors; suit student; every afternoon off, 1 to 6; hours 9 to 9; alternate Sunday evening duty, 8 to 9; knowledge of Photography desirable. State salary required per week, height, age, and experience, "Grey" (102/10), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E.—Qualified Assistant, accustomed to good-class Light Retail and Dispensing business, with some Photography. Please state age, height, experience, and salary required to Prebble, Chislehurst.

LONDON, S.E.—Part-time Assistant wanted in a brisk Cash business; hours 6 to 10 P.M. daily, Saturdays 10 A.M. to 11.30 P.M.; one used to Store trade preferred. 323 Walworth Road, S.E.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, immediately, gentlemanly Junior Assistant (unqualified, 21 to 23), indoors, for high-class Dispensing business. Apply, with usual particulars, to Pooley, 36 High Street, Wimbledon.

LONDON, N.—Improver or Junior in good-class Dispensing business; easy hours; time for study could be arranged if desired. Please send full particulars, salary required (indoors), with photo (to be returned), to "Chemist," 64 High Street, Highgate, N.

LONDON, S.W.—Junior Assistant wanted: to board in and sleep out. Apply, Charles White, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 45 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.

LONDON, N.—Qualified Manager: outdoors; not over 30; good Dispenser; knowledge of Photography: used to quick Store trade; one whole day off weekly; Sunday duty light. Long, 128 Upper Clapton Road, N.E.

LONDON, N.W.—Qualified Assistant (indoors), age about 23, with good Dispensing and Counter experience. Apply, T. F. Elton, 28 Eudleigh Gardens, Euston Square, N.W.

LONDON, W.—Assistant; immediately: smart Counterman, Dispenser, and knowledge of Photographics; outdoors. Apply, Manager, H. Lamplough, Ltd., 166 Strand, W.C.

LONDON, W.—Required, soon, a qualified Assistant (outdoor) with experience in working up businesses, with some knowledge of Optics and Photography preferred. Apply at 53 Harley Street, London, W.

LONDON, W.—Senior Assistant required for West-end; qualified; indoors; 3 in house; personal application preferred, before 10.30 A.M. or after 3 P.M.; if by letter, full particulars as to age, salary, height, etc., and photo if possible. "H. E. R.," 7 Pall Mall East, S.W.

LONDON, W.—Outdoor Assistant for front Counter, at once; must have had London experience. Frank A. Rogers (successor to Corbyn), 327 Oxford Street, W.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, young Assistant; one used to good-class Retail and Dispensing; easy hours can be arranged; in- or outdoors; applications not replied to, kindly consider vacancy filled. H. Lyon, 18 Formosa Street, Warrington Crescent, W.

LONDON, S.W.—Qualified Assistant for high-class business; first-class Dispensing experience essential. "Statim" (80/15), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, at once (indoors), a capable Assistant (about 23) in a Dispensing and Family business. Apply, with full particulars, Adams, Chemist, 21 Formosa Street, Maida Vale, W.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Wanted, at once, to take charge of a small Branch, smart young qualified man, with knowledge of Photography and good Prescriber; must be able to work business up; one with Store experience preferred. Apply, stating age, experience, references, and salary to "Rytol" (105/16), Office of this Paper.

OXFORD.—Junior or Improver, at once, good Counterman, for first-class Family Chemist's business; outdoors. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, send photo, to "Manager," Oxford Drug Co., Ltd., Oxford.

SOMERSET.—Junior: about 20; one accustomed to an Agricultural business preferred; time for study could be arranged. Apply, stating age, height, and salary required, to 108/21, Office of this Paper.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—Wanted, at once, qualified Assistant: good Dispenser and Counterman. Apply, with usual particulars of age, salary, etc., enclosing photo if possible, Loggin, Chemist, Stratford-on-Avon.

SUSSEX.—Assistant, unqualified, wanted to take charge of Branch business; must have good references. State salary required, and full particulars (indoors, very comfortable berth), 105/42, Office of this Paper.

TONBRIDGE.—Wanted, Junior Assistant (indoors); Dispensing and Photographic experience essential. State usual particulars and when disengaged, with photo (to be returned), to F. G. Abel, 132 High Street, Tonbridge.

WEYBRIDGE (near London).—Wanted, at once, capable, qualified Assistant (indoors); must be well up in Dispensing and accustomed to high-class Counter work; Photography. Apply, stating full particulars as to experience, age, salary required, etc., enclosing photo, Neathercoat, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Weybridge, Surrey.

WOODBIDGE.—Junior, for Light Country Retail; easy hours; no duty: time for study; one just out of apprenticeship preferred; indoors. State age, height, salary required, with photo, Johnson, Chemist, Woodbridge.

A N Assistant, who can Extract and Prescribe, in a small business in a military town; must be a good Counterman; abstainer; salary (indoors) £40. Apply, stating age, with references, photo, experience, when disengaged, to "Extractor" (106/32), Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; qualified; abstainer; character must bear strict investigation; accustomed to working-class trade; moderate hours; weekly half-holiday. State age and salary required (outdoors if single, house provided if married), 79/66, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT (outdoors), for good-class Dispensing business 30 miles from London; must have been used to good-class trade. Apply, with full particulars (enclosing photo), stating age, salary required, "Pharmakon" (106/9), Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; aged about 26 to 30; good-class Dispensing, Retail, and Photographic; to live in the business house; state age, height, references, experience, salary (indoors), enclose photo, say when disengaged in first letter; hours moderate; permanency for suitable man. Apply, "Veronal," c/o Davy Hill & Co., 64 Park Street, Southwark.

D ISPENSER (Apothecaries' Hall) wanted; average time of attendance 3 hours daily; if non-resident, salary £35 per annum; if resident (lady), salary £15 per annum. Apply, stating qualifications, age, etc., to Secretary, Throat and Ear Hospital, Church Street, Queen's Road, Brighton.

L. & H. MATHEWS, 68 Queen's Gardens, Bayswater, require a qualified Junior; one who has served his apprenticeship in a good business and has since had experience in Dispensing.

I MEDIATELY, for a permanency, a thoroughly competent Manager (qualified); aged 26 to 30 years; married preferred; good Prescriber and able to extract Teeth, with knowledge of Optics; first-class references indispensable; salary to commence at £110 and good percentage, with house and gas included. Apply personally, or if by letter enclosing carte, to Charles Cowles, 37 Broadway, Stratford, E.

J UNIOR: indoors. Apply, with usual particulars, to J. Price, 42 Bath Street, Leamington.

L ADY Dispenser wanted for Salvation Army Medical Mission Station in India; Christian essential. Write, stating qualifications and terms, to Foreign Office, 101 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

L ADY Dispenser; qualified; Homœopathic experience. Full particulars, references, and salary required to L. R. Brooks, 122 Albert Edward Road, Liverpool.

M ANAGER; qualified; village, 40 miles London; good Salesman, Window-dresser; Photography; careful Buyer; good opening smart young man: business capable considerable expansion; 25s. week, board and lodging. "X. Y. Z." (102/16), Office of this Paper.

M ARTYN'S STORES, LTD., Wolverhampton, have a vacancy for a smart qualified Chemist to manage Branch in good working-class district; applicant must be in a position to occupy house. State salary and where employed for past 3 years.

O UTDORS.—Qualified married Assistant, about 30, for Agricultural and Dispensing business in small market town. State salary required and give full particulars to 107/15, Office of this Paper.

P ART-TIME: West-end; would suit student attending lectures; chiefly mornings; every third Sunday and occasional evening duty; hours weekly average about 23; gentleman having no other business engagement preferred; must be well recommended. Apply, giving full particulars and salary required, to "Pavo" (105/9), Office of this Paper.

P ART-TIME.—To Locums, Students, etc.—Gentleman, with good experience, wanted as Help on one or two days weekly, with alternate Sunday evenings; character must bear strict scrutiny. Full particulars, personally or by letter, to I. A. Jones, 78 Long Acre, W.C.

Q UALIFIED Assistant for Mixed Country business, Co. Durham; hours 8 to 7.30; weekly half-holiday. 105/5, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant; outdoors; half-day off weekly. State age, height, experience, and salary expected, by letter, enclosing photo if possible, to Matthews & Son, Chemists, 722 High Road, Leytonstone.

WANTED, qualified man, well up in manufacture of Galenicals, etc., to take charge of Retail part of a busy Mixed business. Apply, giving full particulars first letter as to height, age, salary required, and when disengaged, to 106/36, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

A GENTLEMAN of good address and general knowledge of Drugs to interview Medical men; London and suburbs. Apply, with fullest particulars and salary required, to 108/4, Office of this Paper.

A JUNIOR Assistant required by a large manufacturing firm; one who has just passed the Minor preferred. Apply, "N. U. J." (79/67), Office of this Paper.

AT once, a man experienced in the manufacture of machine-made Gelatine Capsules. Apply, by letter, 109/19, Office of this Paper.

CLERK.—A real good opportunity offers itself for a thoroughly smart young man (19 to 24); duties, pricing-out works and purchase costs; previous experience, together with sound up-to-date business methods essential. Philip Harris & Co., Edmund Street, Birmingham.

FANCY Soap and Perfumery.—Smart and energetic Traveller required to represent an old-established house in London with connection amongst Chemists and Stores. State fullest particulars, experience, and requirements to 78/60, Office of this Paper.

IMPORTANT firm of Malt Extract and Cod-liver Oil Emulsion Manufacturers require the services of Representatives in various parts of the kingdom on small salary and commission; none but those with practical experience of the sale of the above commodities and good connection in same need apply; liberal terms to the right man. References, etc., to 74/59, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Clerk wanted in warehouse of London Wholesale house; previous knowledge of trade necessary. Write, stating age, experience, and wages required, "E. A." (109/22), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER wanted for London Branch office (Proprietary articles); must be reliable and pushing man, with advertising experience, and thoroughly acquainted with the London trade; first-class references required; entrance March 1. Offers, with full particulars, stating experience and salary wanted, to "F. G." (79/7), Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required for the South of England; must have a sound connection amongst the Medical profession; liberal salary and expenses will be paid to a suitable man able to introduce genuine business to a firm of good standing. Apply, in first instance to 102/11, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, young and active, good address, to call upon Medical men; must be thoroughly acquainted with Surgeon's trade. When applying state age, experience, salary required, and when disengaged, to "Wholesale," 115 Vicar Lane, Leeds.

TRAVELLER wanted, calling upon Chemists and Drug-stores, to push the sale of Blanchard's Apol and Steel Pills; good commission only. Write to Secretary, Leslie Martyn, Ltd., 34 Dalston Lane, London.

TRAVELLER wanted by firm of Toilet-soap Manufacturers; must have had previous experience in own name Soaps and Perfumery; salary, travelling expenses, and commission; only men with excellent references and thoroughly good connection need apply. "T. W." (78/78), Office of this Paper.

TYPIST required; one preferred who has experience in Chemical and Drug-trade matters, in indexing, or journalistic work. Apply, with full particulars and present salary, to "F. C. S." (20/15), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, qualified Assistant (outdoors) for Dispensing and Packing Specialities; must be energetic; character must bear strictest investigation. Apply, stating full particulars as to age, experience, and salary required, to 97/39, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, careful and enterprising young man, aged about 20 years, with good Wet and Dry room experience, for Provincial Wholesale house. 79/28, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, an experienced Pill Maker and Coater; one accustomed to Colton and other machinery; capable of taking the head of the department. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to 76/39, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.—Wanted, a young man, accustomed to Wet Counter work. Apply, by letter, to 78/21, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.—Wanted, a Junior Laboratory Assistant, accustomed to steam pans. Apply, by letter, to 79/14, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

RETAIL.

IMPROVER; 18; 3 years' experience; large town preferred. Moore, Gregory Street, Ilkeston.

PART-TIME; 22; good references; near London College. Harris, "Lisfreda," Troon, Camberne.

MANAGER; temporary, permanent, or otherwise; qualified. West, 47 Vicarage Road, Leyton, N.E.

PART-TIME; unqualified; experienced; afternoon and evenings. "H.," 33 Gauden Road, Clapham.

ASSISTANT; 25; qualified; good provincial and West-end experience. 104/15, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; qualified; experienced. Particulars, Kensington, M.Ph.S.L., 102/35, Office of this Paper.

OUTDOORS; well experienced; smart; good Counterman. "Dispenser," 199 Scott Ellis Gardens, N.W.

LADY Chemist seeks Retail experience; good-class Dispensing business. Rennie, Moseley, Birmingham.

LADY Dispenser, Bookkeeper; qualified; experienced; testimonials. "C.," 53 Torrington Road, Thornton Heath.

GENTLEMAN studying desires Evening engagement, London. Russell-Cox, 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

IMPROVER; 17½; 3 years' apprenticeship; Photography; indoors. Braddock, Hawarden, Albion Road, Willeuhall.

QUALIFIED; 23; medium height; gentlemanly; good experience; excellent references. 104/10, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Assistant; experienced; Photography; references. "Disengaged," 6 Bordesley Green Road, Birmingham.

LONDON.—Dispenser, qualified, for Surgery or Institution; highest references. "R. S.," 7 Markham Square, Chelsea, S.W.

ASSISTANT; 22; unqualified; good Counterman; Photography, Dispenser; London preferred; outdoors. 102/19, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; disengaged; 24; unqualified; 7 years' experience; outdoors; excellent references. Apply, 103/40, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; aged 30; Prescribing, Dispensing, and Photographic. Rossiter, 6 Kilminster Street, Landport, Portsmouth.

TRUSTWORTHY; unqualified; outdoors; experience and references good. Bazley, 8 Reginald Villas, Hamstels Road, Southchurch, Southend.

LONDON.—Junior (21) desires situation in Dispensing business; time for study; good experience and references. B. J. Woodrow, Sparkwell Villa, Plympton.

MANCHESTER (Salford).—Junior (23) seeks Part-time situation; highest references; low salary. "Ronim," 40 Hayfield Road, Irlams-oth-Height, Manchester.

QUALIFIED; 5 ft. 10 in.; 30; married; 15 years' London and provincial experience; Counter, Dispensing, Photography. Gordon, 1 Lynton Villas, Selsey, Sussex.

QUALIFIED, tall and energetic, varied experience in Prescribing, Dispensing and Store trade, abstainer, desires engagement. Apply, "Mars," 36 Park Road, Battersea, S.W.

ASSISTANT; 30; unqualified; disengaged; thoroughly experienced in best-class Dispensing, Photography, etc., London (West-end) and provincial. Smyth, 27 Willcott Road, Acton, W.

WELL-EDUCATED, qualified man seeks good position; highly recommended by leading Scottish firm; would take Locum work. "A. B. C.," 66 Ferndale Road, Clapham, S.W.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 34; good Scotch and English experience; good Counterman; knowledge of Photography; disengaged middle next month. Apply, 103/38, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT or Manager; unqualified; tall, of good appearance; aged 36; married; 7 years' London Store experience; good references; disengaged January 20. 102/31, Office of this Paper.

SCOTCHMAN (19), tall, 3 years' apprenticeship, 3 months' London experience, desires situation as Improver or Junior in Dispensing establishment; time for study; moderate salary. "Student," 12 Vesta Road, Brockley.

EXPERIENCED (qualified) Manager (30), married, presently with limited liability company, desires change; capable Salesman, Stockkeeper, and Window-dresser; middle of February. "Active," (104/22), Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED—cont.

RETAIL—continued.

PART-TIME; unqualified; student. Rees, 31 Atherfold Road, Clapham, S.W.

BRANCH Manager; unqualified; 25; Extractor; smart. 110/70, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or temporary; qualified; disengaged. "Chemist," Drug-stores, Tilbury.

PART-TIME situation required; good experience; aged 23. Lewis, 32 Foxley Road, Brixton, S.W.

DISPENSER; good experience; disengaged the 25th inst. "H.," 19a Yukon Road, Balham, S.W.

LONDON; part-time; qualified; studying for Major. Clement, 115 Camberwell New Road, S.E.

BRANCH Manager or Senior; qualified; 3½ years' London experience. 110/19, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist seeks evening employment with Chemist-Optician. 109/34, Office of this Paper.

BRANCH Managership; aged 31; qualified; London Store trade preferred. 110/18, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM or Manager; disengaged; qualified; experienced; reliable; references. 1 Byne Road, Sydenham, S.E.

DENTIST; experienced; reliable Chemist; small salary; permanency; London. 110/8, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; Scotsman; unqualified; tall; experienced; 25. "Chemist," 62 Doddington Grove, Kennington.

JUNIOR; 21; Dispensing and Counter experience; disengaged. Thomas, Post Office, Laugharne, Carmarthenshire.

AS Stockkeeper, etc.; can assist at Counter; tall; active, obliging. Apply, "Ambition" (110/29), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Assistant; experienced; disengaged; good working-class district; Extractor. 110/34, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; 30; qualified; exceptional all-round experience; reliable. "Pharmaciaen," 94 Ryland Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

ASSISTANT; 23 years; 7 years' experience; good Dispenser. "Statim," "Lyndine," St. Leonard's Road, Bournemouth.

DISENGAGED; Manager, Extractor, etc.; Locum or permanency; unqualified. "Acetum," 2 New London Street, London, E.C.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 30; reliable; good experience and references; outdoors; Photography. 110/4, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, unqualified (29), seeks permanency; London; outdoors; disengaged; good references. 110/6, Office of this Paper.

BRANCH or Assistant; unqualified; 33; good all-round experience; permanency; disengaged. "Rhei" (110/15), Office of this Paper.

MINOR man studying for S.M.C. examination wants Part-time berth in London; 15 years' experience. 110/16, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; 26; unqualified; first-class Dispensing and General experience; outdoors. "E. P. A.," 103 St. Mary's Street, Southampton.

ASSISTANT or Dispenser; whole or spare time; outdoor; 40; abstainer; thorough varied experience. Dalveen, 126 Essex Road, N.

UNQUALIFIED; disengaged; Dispensing, Counter, and Booking; tall; middle aged; Prescriber; good experience. "Chemists," 10a Eversley Road, Charlton, S.E.

ASSISTANT; 35; trained, but unqualified; good experience; permanency; smart, tactful, energetic; disengaged. "Statim," 85 Albert Avenue, Newport, Mon.

MIDDLE-AGED; qualified; single; Manager, Assistant; reasonable terms; light duties and permanency; good Prescriber. "M. N.," (109/20), Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; outdoors; 26; good Counterman, Dispensing, Photographic; Window-dresser; about January 20; country. "C. W. M.," (110/13), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, as Manager or position of trust; thoroughly experienced in Photography, Dispensing, and modern Store trading; married; London preferred. "Drugs" (109/37), Office of this Paper.

25/- weekly with rooms, 35s. outdoors; Branch Manager or Assistant; 15 years' experience; aged 34; married; abstainer; unqualified, but thoroughly competent and reliable. 110/10, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME; any hours; also Sundays. "Student," 133 New Kent Road.

IMPROVER; disengaged; aged 18. Llewelyn, 1 Garth Terrace, Portmadoc.

JUNIOR; 21; good Dispensing experience; time for study. Jones, Drug Hall, Penygroes.

MANAGER; qualified; elderly; active; single; varied experience. 38a Windsor Road, N.

PART-TIME; Saturday evenings; 28; qualified. "Chemist," 31a Oakmead Road, Balham, S.W.

EVENING or Sunday employment desired; qualified. "M.," 16 Dunlace Road, Clapton, N.

EVENING Dispensing, or otherwise; after 6; qualified. Duntun, 59 Ivanhoe Road, Camberwell.

QUALIFIED; 25; good experience and references; Photography. E. King, Bromham, Chippingham.

LOCUM; qualified; excellent references; disengaged. "Caius," 8 Sedlescombe Road, Fulham, S.W.

LOCUM or Manager; qualified; disengaged; Northern Counties preferred. 30 Howick Street, Alnwick.

JUNIOR; 21; 4 years' Dispensing and Counter experience; disengaged. Metcalf, Brandesburton, Hull.

MANAGER or Senior; 45; qualified; good experience; disengaged. "H. W.," 127 High Street, Ramsgate.

QUALIFIED; 23; tall; reliable; excellent references. "Radix," Cromwell House, near Brighouse, Yorks.

DISPENSER or Chemist's Assistant; 33; good references. "Rhei," 65 Warwick Street, Manchester.

BRANCH Manager; unqualified; London and South Coast experience. Reynolds, Lower Swell, Stow-on-Wold.

MANAGER or Senior; London; qualified; good experience; disengaged. "Veronal," 193 Westbourne Grove.

PART-TIME Locum or short engagement; Hall; disengaged. "Zema," 12 Ethelbert Road, Wimbledon, Surrey.

MANAGER, Locum, or Senior; qualified; 31; married; disengaged. W. Studley, Barton Road, Branksome, Bournemouth.

JUNIOR (19), tall, seeks situation in good Dispensing business; disengaged February 1. E. Andrews, Hawkstone, Rhyl.

QUALIFIED Lady Dispenser desires post, Chemist or Doctor; experienced. "R. P.," 52 Elgin Avenue, Maida Vale, W.

UNQUALIFIED; 22; good Dispensing experience; Photography; highest references. Harris, Hornby Terrace, Morecambe.

GENTLEMANLY youth (17), as Junior or Improver; indoors preferred; height 5 ft. 11 in. Lovegrove, 140 Oxford Road, Reading.

JUNIOR; 21; unqualified; 5½ years' experience; disengaged; outdoors. R. M. Davidson, 7 Harper Terrace, Millfield, Sunderland.

SMART qualified young man; 5 ft. 9½ in.; West-end experience; quick Store, etc.; disengaged. Gleubar, Seagate Road, Hunstanton.

UNQUALIFIED; 26; good experience, Counter, Photographic, Specialities, and Dispensing; North preferred. Toft, Northallerton.

UNQUALIFIED; 21; disengaged; competent; first-class experience; highest references; Locum or permanent. Kirby, 16 Argyle Street, Bath.

PART-TIME; 25; Dispensing or otherwise; Export; Photography; near Liverpool School of Pharmacy. "Student," 24 Belgravia Street, Penzance.

JUNIOR; part-time; disengaged; 6 years' good experience; outdoors; London W. or N.W. preferred. C. Oglesby, Cunningham Park, Wealdstone.

OUTDOORS; situation wanted; either Dispensing or quick trade; Manager or Senior; young; tall; abstainer. Ernest Melling, Chemist, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.

ASSISTANT or Manager; unqualified; first-class experience; permanency; good references; aged 29. Mr. H. Jeffery, Marhamchurch, near Bude, North Cornwall.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, good experience, desires Country engagement, near London; outdoors; good reference. Morris, 80 Corporation Street, Stratford, Essex.

ASSISTANT; 24; disengaged first-class Dispensing experience; capable of taking charge; Locum or temporary preferred. Howell, Gladstone House, Nantymoch, Glam.

MANAGER or Managing Assistant; qualified; aged 32; married; town and country experience; Prescriber, Photographic. "Senna," 27 Dudley Street, Leighton Buzzard.

EVENING part-time, 2 or 3 evenings after 5 o'clock, by a gentleman engaged in the West-end; qualified; experienced; reliable. "Sabel," 26 Wentner Road, Upper Tooting Park, S.W.

UNQUALIFIED; 34; Mixed Country; Extractor. Foster, 57 Fifth Park Road, Sheffield.

28; unqualified; best experience. Apply, stating salary, 108/24, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR, used to a high-class business; good Counter experience. 105/23, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME; Dispensing or otherwise; evenings; references. "C.," 157 Ebury Street, S.W.

IMPROVER (22) wants Dispensing experience; near school; willing. "Rödinol," Medical Hall, Holyhead.

DOCTOR'S (part-time) Dispensing desired. Lynton, Dr. Nicholl's, 265 Lewisham High Road, St. John's.

QUALIFIED (26), all-round experience, seeks permanency; country preferred. 105/40, Office of this Paper.

LADY; qualified; experienced; Doctor, Institution, or Chemist; London. "L.," 157 S. Sidwells, Exeter.

MANAGER or Assistant; qualified; married; 44; active; disengaged. Wheelton, Pulham Market, Norfolk.

UNQUALIFIED; good Dispensing and Counter experience; ab-stainer. E., 45 Larkhall Rise, Clapham, S.W.

QUALIFIED; Manager, Locum; excellent references; disengaged. "H.," 66 Pemberton Gardens, Upper Holloway.

UNQUALIFIED; 25; good-class Dispensing, Counter, and Photographic; good references. F. Brown, Wimborne.

QUALIFIED; 27; 12 years' experience; Managership or position of trust; Scotsman. 106/38, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; 10 years' experience, Counter, Dispensing, Photography. H. McDowell, Tennyson Place, Bradford.

JUNIOR; 23½; unqualified; disengaged; excellent references and experience. Dunning, Ketley, Wellington, Salop.

QUALIFIED; 26; tall; good experience and references; disengaged. "E. N.," 55 Wantage Road, Northampton.

LADY Dispenser (disengaged) seeks post; qualified; experienced; references. Apply, Miss Duacan, West Bere, Sturry, Kent.

ASSISTANT; 29; outdoors; height 5 ft. 10 in.; good Dispenser; about February 6. "Aspirin," 8 Grinwade Street, Ipswich.

QUALIFIED, Manager (30), first-class experience, requires post for six months. "Chemists" (106/33), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Dispenser, unqualified, seeks situation in Hospital or Surgery; London preferred. Apply, 107/3, Office of this Paper.

OUTDOOR Assistant; 22; tall; Counter, Dispensing, Photography; abstainer; good worker. "Salol" (107/1), Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; tall; 28; good Dispensing and Counter experience; excellent references; outdoors. Haworth, 50 Upper Hope Place, Liverpool.

QUALIFIED; 35; married; good Extractor, Prescriber; early February; permanency. "Chemist" (106/10), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; 20; Photography, Dispensing; first-class experience; good references. Replies, "Associate" (105/30), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, tall, best experience, desires good situation; whole or part time; outdoors. Haigh, Helme Leigh, Meltham, Huddersfield.

MANAGER; qualified; experienced; Prescriber, Photography, Optics; 2 years' reference. "Disengaged" (106/18), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT or Manager; unqualified; not afraid of work; married; Extractor; permanency. "Rhei" (106/20), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, young, requires good berth; first-class Dispensing experience; 2 years' West-end. E. I. Lawrence, Old Cross, Hertford, Herts.

MANAGER; good experience in London and country; good Prescriber; permanency; aged 38; free this month. "W. H." (108/22), Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser, qualified, desires engagement; Doctor or Institution; East London preferred; Dispensary experience. "B.," 24 Eastwood Road, Ilford, E.

UNQUALIFIED (23), tall, desires situation in centre of School of Pharmacy; moderate hours, to allow time for study; outdoors preferred. 106/23, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT or Branch; unqualified; 13 years' experience; good Counterman, Stockkeeper, and Window-dresser; steady and reliable. "V.," c/o Mr. Harker, 176 Elmhurst Mansions, Clapham.

AS unqualified.—Assistant, with view to purchase; aged 30; good appearance; used to either West-end, Suburban, Agricultural, or Shipping; Dispensing business preferred; first-class references; at liberty now. 108/6, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 22; Dispensing; Photography; references. "J. D.," 16 Bennett Road, Headingley, Leeds.

JUNIOR Assistant requires situation; good experience and references; disengaged. Twedale, Westhorpe, Southwell, Notts.

CHEMIST (qualified) desires situation as Manager, Assistant, or Dispenser; thoroughly experienced. "J. P.," c/o Mrs. Watson, Bradford Lane, Bradford.

WHOLESALE.

TRAVELLER or position of trust in Wholesale. "Pat" (105/33), Office of this Paper.

SITUATION wanted; Wet Counter or Export; experience 12 years; aged 28. 101/22, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Traveller desires re-engagement; Drugs or Spécialité. 104/33, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER; good connection Chemists, London, suburbs, South and West England. 105/4, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE; 3 years' apprenticeship; 6 years' Wholesale; good references; aged 29. 106/7, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER open for engagement, Aberdeen and the North; or would take Agencies. Apply, 108/14, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR requires berth in Wholesale Patent-medicine Warehouse; good references. A. Fudge, 40 Eastwood Street, Streatham.

GENTLEMAN (25), smart appearance, educated, desires berth as Representative; 5 years' good-class Retail. 110/7, Office of this Paper.

GALENICALS or Perfumery.—As Assistant; experienced; trustworthy; good references; quick and accurate. 106/30, Office of this Paper.

RESPONSIBLE position; Home or Export; 7 years' solid experience; aged 25; knowledge of Spanish. "Couocer" (102/25), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; Representative or commission, part expenses; South Wales; sound connection, Drugs, Sundries, Photographics. Brockenhurst, Tupsley, Hereford.

GENTLEMAN (23) requires re-engagement as Traveller for Sundries; Birmingham district preferred; first-class references. Apply, 102/18, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN, with good experience and connection as Drug Traveller in Africa, wishes engagement with a good house. "D." (105/28), Office of this Paper.

SITUATION required in Wholesale house; 7 years' experience in Laboratory, Wets, and Packing departments; aged 25. "S.," 115 Cassland Road, South Hackney.

CHEMIST (28), exceptionally smart appearance, good address, all-round Wholesale experience, seeks start as Traveller; highest references. 104/7, Office of this Paper.

ITALIAN Chemist (26), speaking English, French, Spanish, seeks position in England or abroad as Representative; best references; moderate salary. 101/21, Office of this Paper.

ANALYTICAL Chemist.—A young Swiss qualified Chemist requires position in a Factory or Laboratory; highest references can be given. Address, "Chemist" (100/13), Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE position desired by gentleman; 15 years' thorough practical experience; aged 30; unqualified; able to organise, buy; energetic and not afraid to work. Apply, "Willing" (107/5), Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE Drug firm wishes recommend responsible, experienced man for active position in Drug warehouse; used to all departments; also Contracts and Wholesale work. Full particulars on application, "Opium" (79/46), Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN (Manchester), at present with well-known firm, open for position as Representative; first-class experience, Chemists, Grocers, Stores; Lancashire, Cheshire, and Potteries; highest references. "E." (103/36), Office of this Paper.

MR. J. DENTON, Plumpton Street, Wakefield, desires to Represent, as additional line, on commission, goods suitable for the Drug trade; knows North of England well, and is well received by the Retail; has a thorough Chemist's training and 10 years' travelling experience.

TRAVELLER desires engagement; Salesman, with proved record and wide experience of road; can influence business; energetic, earnest worker and reliable man; highest references; qualified Chemist; familiar all branches Drug and allied trades. "Exper" (105/15), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist (33), married, seeks appointment in responsible position in good Wholesale (or Wholesale and Retail) business; highly experienced, and intimately acquainted with all details of Manufacturing, Wholesale, and Packed Chemists' Specialties; finishes present engagement at end of January; Midlands preferred; references and particulars. Apply, "Salix" (105/38), Office of this Paper.

Charge of Imitating Beecham's.

At the Thames Police Court on Thursday, before Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Herbert W. W. Northwood, trading as Mabyn & Co., 1 King David Lane, Shadwell, appeared to answer a summons for having unlawfully and with intent to defraud applied a certain false trade-description—to wit, Beecham's pills—to three dozen packets of pills sold to a Mrs. Fanny Palmer, such trade-description being so applied by means of labels attached to each packet, contrary to the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887.

Mr. Lewis Margetts, solicitor, appeared for Mr. Joseph Beecham, trading as Thomas Beecham, of St. Helens, Lancashire; and Mr. T. E. Crocker, solicitor, represented the defendant.

From Mr. Margetts' opening, it appeared that the defendant carried on business under the name of Mabyn & Co., in King David's Lane, Shadwell. On or about September 8 last year, a Mr. Lockwood, an inspector in prosecutor's employment, sent to the defendant's shop to make a purchase of Beecham's pills, which on examination proved not to be Beecham's pills at all, although sold as such. Mr. Lockwood went to the shop and asked for the proprietor, when the defendant came forward. When asked for an explanation defendant admitted he had sold the pills and expressed sorrow, asking if it was not possible to settle the matter, and upon his own suggestion wrote a letter of apology to the prosecutor. As Mr. Beecham at that time considered this was a solitary offence, the apology was accepted. In December last Mr. Lockwood made a purchase at the shop of a Mrs. Palmer, and on examining a penny packet it was found these were also spurious pills. Mrs. Palmer was interviewed, and she informed Mr. Lockwood that the pills had been purchased from the defendant. It was then arranged that Mrs. Palmer should make a further purchase from the defendant on his next call, and accordingly on December 18 three dozen packets of what purported to be Beecham's pills were bought by Mrs. Palmer. Each packet was labelled "Beecham's," and on examination these were found not to be Beecham's at all. Between the time prosecutor accepted defendant's apology and the purchase by Mrs. Palmer, Beecham's received a postcard from the defendant, under the style of Mabyn & Co., asking to be supplied with advertising matter and bills for Beecham's pills, and these were sent, apparently in ignorance of the previous transaction. When the pills supplied to Mrs. Palmer were found to be spurious an information was laid at that Court before the Magistrate, and a search-warrant asked for; and when process was granted defendant asked the detective-inspector if he knew how much the penalty he had incurred was likely to be. He also said to the inspector, "I know what you want, but we don't sell them over the counter since we were cautioned."

Mrs. Fanny Mary Ann Palmer, a general shopkeeper, 47 Sherwood Street, Devons Road, Bow, said defendant had called on her as a traveller for some years, selling chemicals, and asked her to purchase Beecham's pills. He charged 9d. a dozen, to sell at 1d. each. This went on until December 12, when a boy came to the shop, who made the purchase on behalf of the prosecutor. Subsequently she acted under the direction of Mr. Lockwood, to whom she handed the pills purchased and the invoice.

Mr. John Aitkin Lockwood, 85 Radburn Road, Balham, in reply to the Magistrate, said that Beechams was not a company. The witness bore out Mr. Margetts' opening as to the circumstances which led to the apology being given and accepted. Defendant most faithfully promised not to repeat the offence, said he could not pay anything to a charity in condonation, as his means did not allow, and also that he had handed over all the spurious pills he had.

Mr. Crocker: Have you had the pills sold by the defendant analysed?

Witness: No.

Mr. Crocker: Then how do you know what they are made of? Perhaps they are as good as Beecham's.

Mr. Dickinson: Or as efficacious. (Laughter.)

Mr. Crocker: Do you know the cost of Beecham's pills is under one halfpenny?

Witness: No.

Mr. Crocker: And do you know there is a movement now in New Zealand to bring Beecham's pills under a Quackery Act which is to be passed?

Mr. Dickinson (smiling): Have I anything to do with this?

Mr. Crocker: I am going to take the line of defence that this is a swindle on the public—

Mr. Dickinson: Then you must do that in another Court; you cannot do so here.

Mr. William Moss, 158 North Road, St. Helens, who had been many years in prosecutor's employment manufacturing the pills, said he had made a careful examination of the pills purchased from Mrs. Palmer, and they were not Beecham's pills, or manufactured by the firm. In reply to defendant's post-card on October 9, show-cards, wrappers, and 1,000 bills had been forwarded to the defendant by the prosecutors.

Mr. Crocker: Have you seen an article in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of October 19, referring to Beecham's pills?

Witness: I don't know the article you refer to.

Mr. Crocker: That gives the composition of Beecham's pills.

Witness: Nobody knows the composition of Beecham's pills except those who have to mix the ingredients.

Mr. Crocker: Do you say it is impossible to ascertain what Beecham's pills are made of?

Mr. Margetts: How is all this material?

Mr. Dickinson: I do not see what is the object of these questions.

Mr. Crocker (to witness): If you have not analysed the pills bought from Mrs. Palmer, how do you know what they are?

Witness: Because there is as much difference between them and Beecham's as there is between an apple and an orange.

Police evidence having been given, Mr. Dickinson committed defendant to take his trial on three summonses at the North London Sessions, admitting him to bail in one surety of 10l.

EGG PRESERVING.

In a recent issue of "Nature" an abstract is given of a paper by a German writer on egg-preserving, where preference seems to be given to cold storage and water-glass. The former method is thus described:

The main thing is to keep the surrounding air as clean as possible, and free from smell. The temperature should be low, but should not sink much below 32° F., otherwise freezing might cause the eggs to burst. The relative humidity should be from 60 to 80. The best plan is to stand the eggs on an egg-rack in a cool, light cellar, and preferably in an ice-closet, or, on the large scale, in cold-air stores, with their points downwards, so that the air can circulate freely round them. Nothing is gained by turning the eggs at short intervals, say weekly, as recommended by some; or by packing them in salt, sawdust, powdered coal, or charcoal, wood-ashes, sand, etc.

Eggs which cannot be kept in cold stores or in an ice-chest may be preserved by Hanika's method. This consists in first putting the clean eggs into recently-boiled water at a temperature of about 110°, and then dipping them into boiling water for ten seconds, after which they are to be immediately put into cold water. By this treatment all organisms are killed, and a hard coating is formed between the shell and the "white." The shells are finally washed with a little strong alcohol, dried, and placed in clean, dry sawdust. Eggs so treated were found to be in perfect condition after the lapse of nine months. The lime method of preservation is not favoured on account of the changes that occur in the shell and contents. Much better results are obtained by the use of a 10-per-cent. solution of water-glass, especially if the shells are smeared with fat or vaseline, whereby the slight taste of the alkali which the eggs are otherwise apt to acquire may be obviated.

The exports of quicksilver from the United States during the nine months ended September show a considerable decline, being only 345,297 lb., as compared with 407,619 lb. in 1906 and 815,257 lb. in 1905.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Wednesday, January 15.

Chemists' Annual Ball, Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, London, W.C., at 9 P.M. Tickets (lady's 12s. 6d., gentleman's 17s. 6d.) can be had from Mr. V. C. Hewlett, 35 Charlotte Street, Great Eastern Street, London, E.C.

Leeds Chemists' Association, Grand Central Hotel, at 8 P.M. Paper by Mr. J. H. Beacock.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association, Hôtel Métropole, Clayton Street West, at 8 P.M. Lantern-lecture by Dr. Allison on "Some Interesting Agricultural Instruments."

Derby Chemists' Association, Bell Hotel. Annual dinner.

Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, at 9.15 P.M. Apprentices night, conducted by Mr. D. Murray.

Royal Microscopical Society, 20 Hanover Square, London, W., at 8 P.M. Mr. W. Wesché on "The Microscope as an Aid to the Study of the Biology of Insects, with Special Reference to the Food."

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 8 P.M. Dr. C. E. Kenneth Mees on "Screen-plate Processes of Colour-photography."

Thursday, January 16.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8.30 P.M. The following papers will be communicated: "Colour and Constitution of Azo-compounds, Part II. The Salts of *p*-hydroxyazo-compounds with Mineral acids," by Mr. J. J. Fox and Dr. J. T. Hewitt; "The Oxidation of Aromatic Hydrazines by Metallic Oxides, Permanganates, and Chromates," by Dr. F. D. Chattaway; "Studies in Fermentation, II. The Mechanism of Alcoholic Fermentation," by Dr. A. Slator; "Organic Derivatives of Silicon, Part IV. The Sulphonation of Benzylethylpropylsilicic Oxide and of Benzylethylpropylsilicane," by Mr. H. Marsden and Dr. F. S. Kipping; "The Formation and Reactions of Imino-compounds, Part VI. The Formation of Derivatives of Hydrindene from *o*-xylenedinitrile," by Mr. C. W. Moore and Dr. J. F. Thorpe.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. C. W. O'Callaghan on "Digestive Ferments."

Friday, January 17.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 9 P.M. Professor T. E. Thorpe on "The Centenary of Davy's Discovery of the Metals of the Alkalies."

Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association, Gervis Hall, Restaurant, at 8.30 P.M. Monthly meeting.

THE Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association are holding a whistle-drive at the Gervis Hall Restaurant on January 29. Tickets (2s. each) can be had from Mr. W. A. Bingham, Hon. Secretary, Charminster Road.

A CONVERSATION AND DANCE in connection with the Western Chemists' Association is to be held in the Tudor Hotel, Oxford Street, London, W., on January 22. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each, can be had from the Hon. Secretary (Mr. H. R. Procter), 113 The Grove, Hammersmith, W.

College Notes.

GLASGOW SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—The practical course of instruction in applied visual and physiologic optics by Mr. T. S. Baird, F.I.O., F.S.M.C., at this college will commence on Friday, January 17.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The students of this College with Mr. G. S. V. Wills, the Principal, visited Messrs. Hearon, Squire & Francis's laboratories in Southwark last month, and received an excellent lesson in practical pharmacy as carried out on a large scale.

WHERE TO STUDY.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

Muter's (South London) School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, London, S.E.

London College of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Botany, 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

South of England College of Pharmacy, 186 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

Northern College of Pharmacy, 100 and 102 Burlington Street, Manchester.

Manchester College of Chemistry, 225A and 227A Oxford Road, Manchester.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTE.—Replies can be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d.

FULLERS Earth Property, South of England.—Area 7 acres; recently discovered deposit of very fine quality and purity; average depth of bed 15 ft.; has been fully tested by expert, and report, analyses, and samples can be seen; product already on the market; there are convenient premises on land, well adapted for works, having over 6,000 sq. ft. of floor space; the price required for land, buildings (which include 3 large well-built modern dwelling-houses, with gardens, stables, etc., all freehold), plant, etc., is £2,600; personally inspected. Curtis, Gardner & Co., Ltd., King's House, King Street, London, E.C.

MCADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—5 Bleasdales, 86s. 3d.; 380 G. B. Kent Preference, 16s. 3d. xd.; 20 Liebig Preference, £5 16s. 3d.; 100 Bovril Preference, 21s.; 140 Peek Frean Preference, 21s. xd.

WANTED (subject).—150 Dental Manufacturing, £5; 100 Idris "A" Preference, 12s. 9d.; 100 "A" Ordinary, 10s. 6d.; Meggeson Ordinary and Preference.

Share list free. Bankers, London and County.

FILL UP

your spare time by studying Optics. My Course of Lectures will help you over all the difficulties that occur, and with their help you can become an expert optician, and also be able to add considerably to your income. My help is always at the service of my students, both during Course and afterwards in practice.

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CHEMISTS' SHOP-FITTINGS (SECOND-HAND).—Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing-screens, counters with glass-case fronts, wall-cases, bent-front and flat-top counter-cases, counter-desks, tooth-brush cases, complete shop-stands, etc.; every requisite for chemists; extensive stock to select from at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; illustrated catalogues and estimates free. MATTHEWS, CHEMISTS' FITTER, 14 and 16 MANCHESTER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

SECOND-HAND CHEMIST'S FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BARGAINS (Second-hand).—Ready for immediate despatch, 14 screens, 25 wall-cases, 40 counters, 50 counter-cases, 2,000 drug-drawers, etc.; also complete fittings for shop comprising 10-ft. drug-fitting, with glass labels and knobs; 6-ft. top and bottom wall-case; screen and counter, with plate-glass mirror centre; serving-counter, plate-glass counter-case, perfume-case, and desk and counter-drawers; price £30 the lot. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

SHOP-FITTINGS. SECOND-HAND FIXTURES.—Chemists requiring additional fittings or opening new premises would find it to their advantage to write us for particulars and photographs; we have a large assortment of second-hand fittings at rock-bottom prices. WALTER KNOWLES & CO., 83 VICTORIA STREET, LIVERPOOL.

BARGAINS in Second-hand Shop-fittings.—12-ft. range polished pine drawers, with glass labels, £7 10s.; 100 second-hand rounds, 30 and 40 oz., 60s.; 2 2-gal. swan-neck carboys, 21s. each; silent salesman counter-case, 34 in. high by 24 by 18, 70s.; handsome 6-ft. dispensing-screen, £5 10s.; 4 ft. 6 in. bent-front counter-case, 75s.; set of plate-glass shelves, 4 ft. long, with tapped bars and brackets, 42s.; perfumery case and desk, 42s.; 15 3-lb. blue jars, gold labelled, 26s.; 12 4-lb. blue jars, recess labels, 48s. R. Tomlinson & Sons, Headquarters for Second-hand Fittings, Bond Street, Birmingham.

CHEMIST'S Complete Fittings for Sale.—15-ft. drug-fittings, mirrors, poison-cupboards, shelving; 6-ft. plate-glass dispensing-screen, complete; 10-ft. mahogany plate-glass counter; 5-ft. mahogany bent plate-glass counter-cases, perfumery-case, desks; all in high-class condition; the lot £47 10s.; bargain; cheapest house in the trade for alterations, window-enclosures, dispensing-screens, glass-fronted counters, glass facias, stall-plates; estimates free. H. MILLS, Chemists' complete Shopfitter, Shop-front Builder, Steam Works, 163-5 Old Street, London, E.C.

SHOP FIXTURES.—Second-hand 6-ft. dispensing-screen and counter, £8; desk and case, £2; 12-ft. mahogany counter, £4 4s.; upright counter-case, 3 ft. by 2 ft. by 2 ft., £5; 30 in. by 18 in. by 12 in., £2 15s.; flat counter-case, 2 ft. 17s. 6d., 4 ft. 34s., 6 ft. 51s.; shaped plate-glass shelves, fittings, complete for window, 3 ft. 45s., 6 ft. 90s.; cheapest house for shop-fronts and high-class fittings. Send for list. Treble & Co., Complete Shopfitters, Rectory Works, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, N.E.

TO be SOLD, modern Hydraulic Oil-presses, Accumulators, Pump-works, Anglo-American Presses, Filter Presses, very suitable for food fat, cocon butter, and margarine manufacture, all in good condition; further, complete installation for the manufacture of Iron Casks. Address, Gessner & Co., G.M.B.H., Berlin, S.O. 16.

NEWWEY'S HANDBILLS

are money-makers. They bring more grist to the mill, more customers to your shop, more profit to your till; and the price places them within easy reach of everybody. Now is the time to advertise your winter goods, and Newwey's Handbills will help you. Send a postcard for samples.

MARTIN NEWWEY, 14 New Street, BIRMINGHAM.

THE CHEMISTS' DICTIONARY OF MEDICAL TERMS AND TREATMENT is the latest C. & D. book. Tells you quickly what you want to know. Price 2s. 6d., or by post 2s. 8d., from the C. & D. Offices, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.; may also be obtained from the leading Wholesale houses; put down a copy in your next order.

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Send for Specimens of Circulars suitable for Winter Specialties. New and Original Ideas. The smart up-to-date men are the successful ones to-day. It is not much, but it will relieve you of the trouble of writing your newspaper or handbill advertisement. Bright convincing copy drafted. We are specialists in Chemists' Advertising and Printing, and in Mail-Order Advertising. We prepare and print booklets, handbills, &c., that will increase your business. Up-to-date good work.

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BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

MINOR books for sale, cheap. TRAVERS, 4 Cobham Road, Kingston Hill, S.W.

"PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL," posted Sundays; best cash offer. 91 Southfield Road, Chiswick, W.

"PHARMACOPEIA LONDINENSIS" (Latin), 1851 edition, good condition, price 4s. 6d. BRADON, St. Phillack, Downs Park East, Bristol.

McQUEEN'S account book, 5 vols. Dr. Andrew Wilson's "Modern Physician," both absolutely new; what offers? PITT, Chemist, Barnstaple.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

OFFERS wanted, cash, 4 1/2 gals., 6 pints Fullwood & Bland's annatto. 107/26, Office of this Paper.

FORMULÆ.

50 SEASONABLE recipes, Chemists' quick-selling lines, very lucrative, sent for P.O. 1s. 3d. BALL, 191 Upper Tiverton Road, Bournbrook, Birmingham.

GREEN ointment, wonderful effect on rheumatism, sprains, etc.; enormous sales at 9d. per 3-oz. tin; stamped formula 1s. BOWMAN, 36 Church Street, Woolwich.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

LUNG-BELLS; what offers? quite new. 92/10, Office of this Paper. 1 LB. ol. lavand. exot., Pillar's brand, 12s.; 1 oz. ol. neroli, 14s. 6d.; old dental key, 3s. 6d. CALLAM, East Dulwich.

5 DOZ. 4s. 6d. Ferroleum, 6 doz. 1s. 1 1/2d. Eezoline, half retail price; 2 gross "Frog-in-the-Throat," doz. lots 5s., carriage paid. Apply, 102/20, Office of this Paper.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

NO. 4 Carbine camera, 1/2-plate Beck lens, good condition; cost £3 12s. 6d.; worth at least 50s., take 30s. BOWMAN, 36 Church Street, Woolwich.

STUDENT'S microscope, almost new, perfect condition, fitted with mechanical stage, 2 powers, 2 eye-pieces, coarse and fine adjustments, stand condenser, complete accessories in polished mahogany cabinet, sacrifice for £3 10s. cash. "CHEMISTS," c/o Stewart, 5 Keir Street, Edinburgh.

SHARES.

SHARES for sale. See p. 67.

SHOP FITTINGS.

RECESS-LABEL rounds, job set of 120 assorted sizes, 48 15s. R. TOMLINSON & SONS, Bond Street, Birmingham.

GOOD strong counter, in 2 portions, good commodious drawers under, 44. "CHEMISTS," 10 Bridge Street, St. Helens.

FOUR handsome bevel plate-glass doors (mahogany) for wall-fixture, £5; counter-scales (Sutton's 552) and weights, 16s. CALLAM, East Dulwich.

ONE O'Brien's, one Gledhill's voucher-tills for sale, equal to new; also 10 gross O'Brien's, 10 gross Gledhill's till-rolls, cheap. FIELDING, 61 Claude Road, Cardiff.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SYPHON carriage, for 2 doz.; second-hand; what offers? On view, CAMWAL, Birmingham.

DENTAL chair 44, original price £10. DENT, 4 Chatsworth Road, Stratford, London, N.

OFFERED, Daisy, 36 lb., clean; 1 lb. ol. cassia opt.; cash, or exchange for optical goods. RONCHETTI, Thornaby.

THERMOS flasks, surplus stock of pint size, 21s. price-protected, nickel 13s., leather 12s., net cash. 101/39, Office of this Paper.

"CAVALIER" gramophone and 20 records, as new, cost £7 10s. 6d., accept 44, carriage paid; photograph sent. NICHOLLS, c/o Carter, Chemist, Penzance.

BALANCE and weights, 35s.: Tatlock's 50 grammes to milligramme, good condition; Gray's "Anatomy," 12th edition, 110/33, Office of this Paper.

A FEW Preliminary books, including Cassell's Latin-English Dictionary, good condition, cheap; also guinea Hanover camera, half-price. Mr. SMITH, Frenchay, Bristol.

WANTED.

CASH register, up to date; cheap. "S," 27 Tottenham Court Road. OPTICIAN'S trial-case, second-hand. Particulars to 104/24, Office of this Paper.

PLATINUM purchased; prompt remittance. ROWSELL, 11 Creber Street, Dulwich.

SHOP-ROUNDS, jars, fittings, etc. BERTRAM, 17 Comely Bank Terrace, Edinburgh.

MINOR books, chemists' books, for cash or exchange. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

CHEMICAL balance and weights. Particulars and lowest price to ANTHONY, Chemist, Bedford.

SECOND-HAND, "British Pharmacopoeia," 1898, cheap. G. SMITH, 229 High Road, Kilburn, N.W.

2 GALS. or more capacity Wedgewood or marble mortar. State particulars and price, 115 Vicar Lane, Leeds.

COPY of "C. & D. Diary," 1900, containing article on "Sight-testing Spectacles." State price before sending copy, 75/14, Office of this Paper.

A GOOD second-hand stone or marble mortar, with pestle; capacity about 3 gal. State lowest price and where to be seen, "PESTLE" (77/33), Office of this Paper.

A MEDIUM-SIZE second-hand tincture-press; must be in good condition. Reply, giving particulars of size and price, to "G." (79/11), Office of this Paper.

